The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY. SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

NO. 35

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, - - EDITOR

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. L. SPANGLER.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. McCORMICK.
J. H. HOLT

FOR CORONER,
JAMES NEFF, M. D.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE BOWER.

The Democrats carried Arkansas with great gains.

The Republicans carried Vermont on Tuesday, by the old majority, 27,000.

Henry Meyer, Esq, of Allegheny county, was nominated by the Democratic state committee in Harrisburg on Tuesday, for auditor general.

Near Worthington, W. Va, two men, John Wilson and George Johns, were murdered by a republican named Hare because they hurrahed for Cleveland. Both men leave families.

The iron master tells the laboring man that he can't vote for Cleveland because he wants to reduce wages. To this the laboring man can reply that the iron master always having favored putting down wages, must certainly favor Cleveland according to his own judgement

The Democratic position is to reduce the war tax. The war closed over 20 years ago, and when passed the promise was made they were only to meet the war expenses. Now why shall the high war tariff remain and the benefits of it go to add to the wealth of the millionaires. Don't be fools, taxpayers.

In Dakota the wheat crop is injured much more than has been expected or supposed. The injury results not alone from frost, but from heat, wind and dust. Many fields which promised twenty bushels per acre run from eight to ten. One farmer said he had straw enough to yield twenty five bushels, but gets but five per acre. Some fields are not cut at all. The grade is running from No 1. Northern down. There will be but little No. 1 hard.

It is at least partially true, as General Harrison sneeringly says, that the war taxes are "so indirectly and so subtly" taken that "plain people don't know that they are paying them at all." But the American farmer has lately learned that a plow, or a harvesting machine, or a shovel, or a hoe, or any implement he buys, is sold by the American manufacturer to foreign purchasers for one third to one half less money than he (the American farmer) is obliged to pay. The American housekeeper has lately learned that American cutlery is sold in England for twenty to thirty per cent. less in foreign countries than they have to pay for them. And so the consumers of dome tic goods which are not made for exportation have also discovered that they are fined from twenty to fifty per cent. on their purchases in order to make up the annual bounty of One Billion of Dollars (One Thousand Million) to the bevy of tariff coddled capitalists. General Harrison is likely to discover that his sneer at the presumptive ignorance of the American people will be resented at the polls.

Senator Allison figured out in the senate the other day that the appropriations for the current year would be $421,000,000 or within $19,000,0000 of the estimated receipts for the year. But he forgot to state that there are $132,500,000 cash in the treasury, which with the excess of receipts ($19,000,000) would leave a surplus in the treasury at the end of the year of $151,500,000.

The same senator corrected his former figures so that they showed that $5,000,000 more has been appropriated for the government during the last four years than during the four years of the Garfield-Arthur administration. But he again conveniently forgot to state that this year $40,000,000 more have been appropriated for pensions than during the last year of Arthur's presidency, nor did he say a word about the redemption o bonds, or the construction of vessels of war, which have been accomplished by the present administration.

Nor did Mr. Allison refer to the fact that the present administration has recovered more than eighty millions o acres of public land given away to irresponsible railroad corporations by the republican party. Oh, no! he never mentioned it.

POLITICAL "GUSH."

Political "Gush" is a common article used in every political campaign. By "gush" is meant the meaningless and trashy articles which find their way into print without a grain of truth to begin with and used only to deceive and lead astray men who are not posted and never trouble their minds to think for themselves. Political "gush" is always a sure indication of weakness and used only when facts and sound arguments are beyond reach. It never hurts anyone except the party using it by exposing their real condition and the desperate and frail methods used. It is like an obituary notice, in exagerating the few good qualities and remaining painfully silent over the many flagrant evils. It has but one use we know of and that is in giving consolation to the leaders of a weak cause in its last stages of disintegration. As an illustration of genuine political gush we clip a portion of the resolutions adopted by the county republican convention last Tuesday:

Resolved. That we sympathize with the soldiers of the late war—noble men then and very strong and stalwart, growing less; fewer and fewer every year; soon all gone—we say we sympathize with them in not having a National Administration which should faithfully take care of their every interest; but which on the contrary vetoes every bill presented for its endorsement which would guarantee the "old soldier" his bread, meat and clothes in his age of disability.

This in the words of Dan Dougherty is "an insult to intelligence." It is a silly misrepresentation without a fact to substantiate a single clause. It is extremely amusing to notice the desperate methods resorted to, to frame a platform. We should not censure them too severly for who could have done better under the circumstances? Platform they must have even if it is composed of old treacherous and rotten timber.

We would respectfully call the attention of the reader to a clause in the Dem. county platform, and ask him to compare the two and draw his own conclusions as to what is political "gush" and what is a fair and manly utterance substantiated by facts.

From Dem. county platform:

5th. That we congratulate the soldiers of the late war in now having a national administration which faithfully takes care of their every interest. The total amount of pensions paid during three years of the administration of President Cleveland being $194,536,233,32, and being $12,000,000 in excess of the amount paid during any three years of any republican administration. The number of private pension bills approved by President Cleveland during less than three sessions of Congress being 12 to 4. While the number approved by the republican Presidents, Lincoln, Grant Hayes, Garfield and Arthur in twenty four years amounted to only 1324. That the number of pension claims allowed under the general laws in each of the three years of the present administration exceeded the number allowed in any year of a republican administration. While by the courageous and honest exercise of the veto power, the President has prevented the Roll of Honor, the pension list, from being contaminated and degraded by the addition thereto of the names of deserted, camp followers, bummers and other impostors.

Another resolution attracts our attention whic h speaks of imported foreign labor and declares strongly against it To break down this evil they call upon the laboring men to assist them by their votes in November for electing "Harrison and Morton as our commanders." Laboring men of Centre county are not as ignorant as the kid glove gentry of the Republican party immagine. They are awake to their interests and know who i their friend.

Every voter in the land is aware of the fact that Harrison was a strong advocate in the U. S. Senate to permit the rat eating Chinese of Asia to swarm over our country and drive the American laborer out of his employment by their cheap labor. Is he the real friend of the American laborer or a political impositor bartering for your votes? Morton is another enemy of the American laborer as he employs hundreds of foreign contract laborers who drive out the American workmen by cheaper labor.

Bearing the above facts in mind read the following clause from the Rep. county platform:

Resolved That we strongly urge the enactment of stringent laws to prevent the wholesale importation of foreign pauper labor, and we condemn the present National administration for not properly enforcing the existing emigration laws, possessing as it does plenary powers so to do. Laws enacted in obedience to the sentiment of the people who are only properly represented by the Republican party of the Union as it was, as it is and as it will be—Harrison and Morton as our commanders.

If you expect to see Harrison and Morton as the friend of the American workmen and "as our commanders" of the laboring forces of this country you might as well expect to see John P. St. John manufacturing old bourbon whiskey from a moonshiners ranch, candidate Fisk slinging beer at a Coney Island summer resort or the Devil holding a religious revival in Brooklyn Tabernacle. Neither of which will take place and the American people are not fools.

It is political "gush" only.

Congressman Scott stole a march on the republicans by introducing a prohibitory Chinese bill, which was at once passed. The Mongolian cheap John is to be prohibited from coming to these shores and crowding out our American laborers. This won't suit the Harrison idea, but it will go thro all the same. Harrison, when in the senate, voted against such a bill—he was for cheap John coming over and taking the bread rom our own wor kingmen:

THE NEED OF TARIFF REFORM.

No protected employer ever in his life paid out of his own money one cent of wages to a protected workman.

Every cent of wages paid in every protected industry is paid by the people through the employer, who merely acts as their agent.

The labor in all protected industries is absolutely free of all cost to the employer under all circumstances, and he usually steals from his workmen one-quarter to nine-tenths the money intrusted to him by the public to pay wages.

These three propositions are capable of proofs that cannot be impeached or controverted, that can be understood by any person twelve years of age who can read, and that can be verified in any newspaper office or library.

WHAT PROTECTION IS.

Protection is the result or condition brought about by a tax levied upon foreign goods in order to increase their cost to the American consumer, so that the American manufacturer with the same kind of goods may be enabled to pay higher wages than the foreigner and sell his goods to his countrymen at an advance covering the difference in wages.

This is, of course, unjust to his countrymen and to all but the employer and his men; but it is asserted that by giving the manufacturer this protection for a number of years he will in time be enabled to undersell the foreigner, and thus this Mexican forced loan to him will be repaid. Whether this loan will ever be repaid does not enter into the present question. It is an assertion that has not been proven by any one doing it and is taken on faith.

This protection enables the American manufacturer, if he is so disposed, to advance his price by the exact amount of the tax. It is admitted that where he is struggling to get control of the market and where the taxed foreign goods come in freely, entering into direct and open competition with his own, he does add the full amount of the protection. It is asserted that when he obtains control of the American market and can keep foreign goods out he then lowers the price to his countrymen even below the foreign price without the tax. This assertion has yet to be proven, but does not enter into this question. Only one protected industry, so far as I know, has ever succeeded in barring out all foreign goods and taking absolute control of the American market—the sugar-refining industries.

Let us examine so me of our industries and see how much protection they receive to pay the difference in wages.

SUGAR.

Value of product [1887], less export	$242,829,425
Total wages paid	4,484,303
Value deducting wages	$238,355,120

Wages increased its value less than 2 per cent.

This, as a protective industry having absolute control of the American market and the ripe fruit of protection, is worth special attention. It pays a duty of 20 mills on the raw material, but it is protected on its refined product by a tax of 35 mills (or 80 per cent.), the difference of 15 mills being paid by the people to give its workmen higher wages than are paid abroad. This difference of 15 mills last year amounted to $46,699,889, over and above all its legitimate expenses and taxes except labor.

In 1880 the forty-nine refineries employing 5857 workmen paid $2,875,032 in wages, and produced 1,987,613,756 pounds. Last year the production in the same proportion was 3,11s,325,945, requiring 9,133 workmen and $4,484,303 wages, as the latter have not been raised since 1880.

Every cent of this $46,699,889 was paid by the people to the Sugar Trust to be paid out as an addition to the wages of its workmen: If it had paid the 9,133 workmen every cent of it every refiner would have had his labor absolutely without expense. It collected this $46,699,889 solely as the difference in wages between this country and the West Indies.

Protection or bounty from people	$46,699,889
Total wages paid 9,133 workmen	4,484,303
Amount stolen from wages, 1887	$42,215,586

During the past ten years this industry has not only had all its labor free of expense, but it has stolen from the bounty intrusted to it by the people for wages more than all the thefts of all the criminals in the United States during a quarter of a century. More than all the losses by defalcations and breaches of trust and more than all the losses by all the political rings and jobs in addition. It has averaged over $35,000,000 yearly, for the theft was greater in proportion before 1883 than since. Go to Brooklyn, Jersey City, Philadelphia or San Francisco if you wish to know where the money has gone and see the millions put into acres of fourteen-story buildings. In 1880 the total capital invested in the whole country was $27,432,500; to-day the one Trust in New York has a capital of $60,000,000.

This is the ripe corn-in-the-ear of protection.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Value of product 1880	$160,606,721
Total wages paid (1,990 mills)	25,836,392
Value without wages	$134,770,329

Wages increased the value 19 per cent.

We imported in 1887 manufactured woolen goods valued at $44,325,243 Merely to have increased the price of these foreign goods by an amount equal to the difference in wages a tax of 7 per cent. would have been ample. To give the woolen mills their labor free of all cost, a tax of 19 per cent. was not necessary. The foreign product included cost of foreign wages. An additional burden of 19 per cent. would more than cover the whole amount of wages paid in this country. An addition of 10 per cent. to the foreign value even after deducting foreign wages would exactly cover the whole amount of American wages and give our woolen mills their labor free of cost.

The actual amount of protection averaged over 66 per cent., and on woolen cloth was 70, on dress goods 72, on flannels 70. On only two small items did it fall below 50, to 51 and 59.

Every $1,000 worth of American cloth made in an American mill was protected $670 [average]. The wages paid raised its value $190, so that it was worth $1,190. It was sold for $1,670—the $670 being given the mill-owner in trust for wages. The mill-owner stole $480 and paid $190. For every $1 paid he stole $2.52.

If he handed the same amount of wages to his workmen last year that he handed in 1880 he stole $65,107,707 of the wages intrusted to him for his workmen and also had their labor free.

This omits the tax he paid on raw material. That was, for all the combined woolen industries, $5,126,108 for all the wool imported, and $28,500,000 on the domestic, taking it for granted that the farmers' protection of 10 cents per pound raised the price that much. This is a total of $33,626,108, of which the fair share of the 1,990 woolen goods mills was not more than 40 per cent., if that; but we will deduct the whole amount, although protection does not include this, and he is supposed to be protected solely for wages.

The net amount stolen last year from wages by the woolen mills, after deducting all the tax on all raw material in all woolen industries, was $31,481,599, and the 1,980 owners had the labor free of 80,000 workmen.

This is not the ripe corn in the ear. It is only a struggling protected industry. What it will do when it controls the market we may only surmise.

COTTON MILLS.

Value of product, 1880	$210,950,383
Total wages paid	45,614,419
Value without wages	$165,335,964

Wages increased the value 27½ per cent.

We protect cotton goods with taxes ranging from 35 to 208 per cent. but only those ranging from 35 to 58 come in freely, and the average tax on those imported (29,100,058) is a trifle over 40 per cent. On the highly taxed (cheap) goods our mills cut under just enough to keep the foreign material out. It is asserted by mill owners that on a few lines competition among themselves has reduced the price nearly to the foreign level, and although they refuse to give any facts or figures it may be true, because we export largely and undersell in foreign markets. It is perfectly fair and just, however, to take this average of 40 per cent. which does not keep the foreign goods out, as the average protection afforded our domestic mills. It is far too low, but let that pass. The raw material is not taxed.

A duty of 27½ per cent. on the foreign cost after deducting foreign wages would give the cotton mill owner his labor free of all cost; but we will be generous and suppose the foreigner is also protected and has his labor free of cost. Then for every $1,000 worth, the foreign and domestic product is enhanced $400 and sold for $1,400. This is labor's tax for wages. The employer pays $275 and keeps $125. The total amount he receives yearly from the people in trust for his workmen is $66,134,385, of which he steals only 20,519,966, or 32 per cent. He is modest.

Every worker in a cotton mill has 32 per cent. of the money given by the public for his wages stolen by his employer, who has his labor free of all cost. It must be a consoling reflection on Saturday night when he takes his panper dole to remember that it is on'y 68 per cent. of what belongs to him without any labor, and that he has worked during the week without pay.

ROLLING MILLS.

Value of product, 1880	$136,798,574
Total wages	36,004,799
Value without wages	$100,793,775

Value increased by wages, 36 per cent.

Our importations of rolling-mill products were not large, but every item was represented, whether the protection was 35 per cent. on slabs and loops, or 58 per cent. on flats. The average protection on the imports was 51 per cent. If any one quarrels with an average of 50 per cent. or 1 cent a pound, he may put his own figures in the place of these:

Amount received for wages	$50,396,887
Amount paid for wages	36,004,799
Amount stolen from wages	$14,392,088

The rolling mill owners stole 28 per cent. of the wages intrusted to their care for distribution and paid 72 per cent. They had their labor free of all cost, of course.

FURNACES.

Value of product, 1880	$79,315,569
Wages paid	12,680,703
Tons of pigs made	3,781,021
Cost per ton	$3.35

The protection on pig is $6.72 per ton. The Beaver Falls (Pa.) Tribune (high protection pig-iron authority) says that the price would drop from $17, its present price, to $10 26 if the duty should be removed; and it certainly would. The price abroad "free on board" is less than that. The iron-master receives $6.72 in trust for wages for every ton he makes pays $3.35, steals $3.37 and gets his labor free of all cost. There is no reason why there should not be many Carnegies in a business where labor can be had without cost and the stealing amounts to $12,680,-03 (or more) yearly.

In 1880 Pennsylvania paid in 275 furnaces $4,752,838 for producing 1,930,811 tons, or $2.46 per ton. The steal was $4.26 per ton, with free labor.

Is it any wonder that the production of Pennsylvania has doubled in eight years? In 1886 it was 3,293,286 tons; in 1885 it was 2,435,496, in 1884 it was 2,385,402. Yet capital condensed. There were only 242 furnaces in 1886, against 275 in 1880. Why should not the 242 Pennsylvania ironmasters prosper and buy castles in Scotland when they could get all the labor they wanted free of cost and steal $14,029,411 from the money they received for the support of their workmen in trust from the people?

It must be consoling to the worker in a Pennsylvania furnace to feel that he is a pauper supported by the public, but compelled to work without payment for his master, who graciously gives him 37 per cent. of the public dole voted him, keeping 63 percent. for the expenses of legislation and the campaign for protection.

Pennsylvania editors are cheap—Simon Cameron once said that he could buy all but one [B. F. H. Lynn] in the State for $40,000—but Pennsylvania Congressmen are dear.

LINEN GOODS.

Value of product, 1880	$602,451
Total wages paid	124,046
Value of product, less wages	$478,405

Product increased by wages, 26 per cent.

This is a lit le industry with only five mills. The foreign protected linen-mill owner gets his labor for nothing, of course. That is the meaning of protection. It takes, then, a duty of 26 per cent. on the importations to so increase their cost as to give these five men their labor for nothing. They get it, and more. The $13,588,418 worth of brown and bleached linens imported last year paid $4,756,296 duty, or 35 per cent, so that our five mills could sell their little output, worth $446,260, for $602,451, or $156,191 more than it was worth, on condition that it should be paid to their workmen for the difference in wages. They stole $32,140 out of this and paid their workmen not one bronze cent. Their hands worked without pay, and were cheated out of 20 per cent. of the pauper dole from the people.

Verily the little industry is the same as the great industry, when both are protected.

MATCHES.

Value of product	$4,668,446
Total wages	535,911
Value of product, less wages	4,132,585

Value increased by wages, 13 per cent.

Our foreign matches come from protected countries and are made in protected factories where the protected employer has his labor free of cost—absolute pauper labor, for his countrymen pay for the support of his workmen—so the American employer must also have pauper labor which costs him nothing in order to compete. He asks for and receives a protection of 35 per cent. The people hand $1,212,340 yearly to this industry in trust to pay the workmen, and the employers distribute $535,911 and steal $676,429—56 per cent.

This article concluded in our next issue.

The Democratic legislative ticket, Holt and McCormick, will receive the united Democratic vote, which means that these gentlemen are going to be elected. The ticket gives entire satisfaction, and Mr. McCormick will receive Republican votes in the section where he lives and is best known and the same is true of Mr. Holt.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

At Wolf's store you will find a big reduction in Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., etc.

Call and see for yourself.

WM. WOLF & SON.

ONE DOLLAR A DAY ENOUGH.

AFFIDAVITS OF MEN WHO HEARD GEN. HARRISON SAY SO.

Ever since Harrison's nomination the Indianapolis Journal has kept a standing notice offering a reward of $2,000 for proof that Harrison had said during the strike of 1877 that one dollar a day was enough for a workingman, or that he said that he would force the strikers back to work, were he Governor, at the point of the bayonet. The Executive Board of District Assembly Knights of Labor has been making investigation into the matter and has secured the affidavits of fifteen persons to the utterance of such a sentiment, the affiants differing to some extent as to the exact language used, but agreeing on all essentials. The following is the substance of the affidavits preceded by the names of the men who made them:

Thomas McHugh: "Harrison threatened the strikers with the militia and to force the men back at the point of the bayonet, and said the wages were sufficient and all the railroad companies could afford."

Michael Crowley: "Harrison did say that if the roads were unable to pay more than $1 per day the men ought to be satisfied, as that amount was enough for any workingman."

Ben. Zahm: "I can quote Benjamin Harrison's exact language: 'If I were Governor of this State or Sheriff of the county I would have every train running if I had to wade in blood up to my finger tips.'"

William Hugo: "Harrison did command a militia company during the strike. He claimed the wages sufficient and that the men had no right to even claim arbitration."

T. E. Callahan: "Harrison insulted the strikers in 1877. He said they were getting abundant, and that many were obliged to live on less than that amount."

Charles A. Fogarty was chairman of the relief committee in the 1877 strike. He was unable to attend the meeting where Ben. Harrison's remarks were made, but he sent others there who reported to him, corroborating the above statement."

Sol Hughes: "Harrison did say that $1 was enough for the workingmen who struck in 1877 and characterizes the trikers as lawbreakers and unworthy of citizen's rights."

Martin J. Murphy: "Harrison did say that strikers had forfeited all claims to recognizance by going on strike and he claimed that the railroads could not pay any more and the strikers were not justified in asking for more, and that $1 was sufficient for a workingman and he ought to be satisfied."

Patrick H. King: "Harrison did say that the wages of the strikers were sufficient; that the men must return to work or the militia would force them to submit."

William B. Miller: "Harrison at the conference said on two occasions a dollar a day is enough for a working man, and that if the strikers did not return to work that they would be put down by the militia at the point of the bayonet."

William Shock: "Harrison said the men had better work for a dollar a day than do what they were doing, and further, that a dollar a day was good pay for a workingman."

John Hackinson: "Harrison did say say that one dollar was enough for any workingman and they should accept that and be satisfied."

The board will make a formal demand for the $2,000 reward, but of course it will not be paid, as the Journal intended the offer simply as a bluff.

COAL! COAL!

Woodland Coal.
Buckwheat Coal.
Pea Coal.
Chestnut Coal.
Stove Coal.
Soft Coal,

Just received at the Centre Hall Roller Mills' coal yard.

Terms strictly cash. Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

FOR RENT.

A new house, with six nice rooms and kitchen attached, vacant, within a few rods of the picnic woods, is for rent during picnic week. Apply at the roller mill.

MARRIED.

On 25th, at Spring Mills, by Rev. J. Shambach, Jacob H. Oxenrider, of Leck Kill, Northumberland co., and Miss Lydia Lingle, of near Spring Mills, this county.

On 26th, at the home of the bride's parents on North street, by Rev. W. H. Stover, G. W. Gregory and Miss Isabella Royer, both of Millheim.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

Trouble on Both Sides.

"There was a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."—1 Sam. 14 : 4.

THE cruel army of the Philistines must be taken and scattered. There is just one man, accompanied by his bodyguard, to do that thing. Jonathan is the hero of the scene. I know that David cracked the skull of the giant with a few pebbles well slung, and that three hundred Gideonites scattered ten thousand Amalekites by the crash of broken crockery; but here is a more wonderful conflict. Yonder are the Philistines on the rocks. Here is Jonathan with his bodygard in the valley. On the one side is a rock called Bozez; on the other side is a rock called Seneh. These two were as famous in olden times, as in modern times are Plymouth Rock and Gibraltar. They were precipitous, unscalable, and sharp. Between these two rocks Jonathan must make his ascent. The day comes for

THE SCALING OF THE HEIGHT.

Jonathan, on his hands and feet, begins the ascent. With strain and slip and bruise, I suppose, but still on and up, first goes Jonathan, and then goes his bodyguard. Bozez on one side, Seneh on the other. After a sharp tug, and push, and clinging, I see the head of Jonathan above the hole in the mountain; and there is a challenge, and a fight, and a *supernatural consternation*. These two men, Jonathan and his bodyguard, drive back and drive down the Philistines over the rocks, and open a campaign which demolishes the enemies of Israel. I suppose that the overhanging and overshadowing rocks on either side did not balk or dishearten Jonathan or his bodyguard, but only roused and filled them with enthusiasm as they went up. "There was a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

My friends, you have been, or are now, some of you, in this crisis of the text. If a man meets one trouble he can go through with it. He gathers all his energies, concentrates them upon one point, and in the strength of God, or by his own natural determination, goes through it. But the man who has trouble to the right of him, and trouble to the left of him, is to be pitied. Did either trouble come along, he might endure it, but two troubles, two disasters, two overshadowing misfortunes, are Bozez and Seneh. God pity him! "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

In this crisis of the text is that man whose

FORTUNE AND HEALTH FAIL

him at the same time. Nine-tenths of all our merchants capsize in business before they come to forty-five years of age. There is some collision in commercial circles, and they stop payment. It seems as if every man must put his name on the back of a note before he learns what a fool a man is who risks all his own property on the prospect that some man will tell the truth. It seems as if a man must have a large amount of unsalable goods on his own shelf before he learns how much easier it is to buy than to sell. It seems as if every man must be completely burned out before he learns the importance of always keeping fully insured. It seems as if every man must be wrecked in a financial tempest before he learns to keep things snug in case of a sudden euroclydon.

When the calamity does come, it is awful. The man goes home in despair, and he tells his family "We'll have to go to the poor-house." He takes a dolorous view of everything. It seems as if he never could rise. But a little time passes, and he says: "Why, I am not so badly off after a'l; I have my family left."

Before the Lord turned Adam out of Paradise, he gave him Eve, so that when he lost Paradise he could stand it. Permit one who has never read but a few novels in all his life, and who has not a great deal of romance in his composition, to say, that if, when a man's fortunes fail, he has a good wife—

A GOOD CHRISTIAN WIFE—

he ought not to be despondent. "Oh," you say, "that only increases the embarrassment, since you have her also to take care of." You are an ingrate, for the woman as often supports the man as the man supports the woman. The man may bring all the dollars, but the woman generally brings the courage and the faith in God.

Well, this man of whom I am speaking, looks around, and he finds his family is left, and he rallies, and the light comes to his eyes, and the smile to his face, and the courage to his heart. In two years he is quite over it. He makes his financial calamity the first chapter in a new era of prosperity. He met that one trouble—conquered it. He sat down for a little while under the grim shadow of the rock Bozez; yet he soon rose, and began, like Jonathan, to climb. But how often it is that physical ailment comes with financial embarrassment. When the fortune failed it broke the man's spirit. His nerves were shattered. His brain was stunned. I can show you hundreds of men in New York whose fortune and health failed at the same time. They came prematurely to the staff. Their hand trembled with incipient paralysis. They never saw a well day since the hour when they called their creditors together for a compromise. If such men are impatient, and peculiar, and irritable, excuse them. They had two troubles; either one of which they could have met successfully. If,

WHEN THE HEALTH WENT,

the fortune had been retained, it would not have been so bad. The man could have bought the very best medical advice, and he could have had the very best attendance, and long lines of carriages would have stopped at the front door to enquire as to his welfare. But poverty on the one side, and sickness on the other, are Bozez and Seneh, and they interlock their shadows, and drop them upon the poor man's way. God help him! "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

Now, what is such a man to do? In the name of Almighty God, I will tell him what to do. *Do as Jonathan did*—climb; climb up into the sunlight of God's favor and consolation. I can go through the churches, and show you men who lost fortune and health at the same time, and yet who sing all day and dream of heaven all night. If you have any idea that sound digestion, and steady nerves, and clear eyesight, and good hearing, and plenty of friends, are necessary to make a man happy, you have miscalculated. I suppose that these overhanging rocks only made Jonathan scramble the harder and the faster to get up and out into the sunlight; and this combined shadow of invalidism and financial embarrassment has often sent a man up the quicker into the sunlight of God's favor and the noonday of His glorious promises.

It is a difficult thing for a man to feel his dependence upon God when he has ten thousand dollars in the bank, and fifty thousand dollars in Government securities, and a block of stores and three ships. "Well," the man says to himself, "it is silly for me to pray, 'Give me this day my daily bread,' when my pantry is full, and the canals from the west are crowded with bread, stuffs destined for my storehouses." Oh, my friends, if the combined misfortunes and disasters of life have made you climb up into the arms of a sympathetic and compassionate God, through all eternity you will bless Him that in this world "there was a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

TROUBLE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Again, that man is in the crisis of the text who has home troubles and outside persecution at the same time. The world treats a man well just as long as it pays best to treat him well. As long as it can manufacture success out of his bone and brain and muscle, it favors him. The world fattens the horse it wants to drive. But let a man see it his duty to cross the track of the world, then every bush is full of horns and tusks thrust at him. They will belittle him. They will caricature him. They will call his generosity self-aggrandizement, and his piety sanctimoniousness. The very worst persecution will some time come upon him from those who profess to be Christians.

John Milton—great and good John Milton—so forgot himself as to pray, in so many words, that his enemies might be eternally thrown down into the darkest and deepest gulf of hell, and be the undermost and most dejected, and the lowest down vassals of perdition! And Martin Luther so far forgot himself as to say, in regard to his theological opponents: "Put them in whatever sauce you please, roasted, or fried, or baked, or stewed, or boiled, or hashed, they are nothing but asses!" Ah, my friends, if John Milton or Martin Luther could come down to such scurrility, what may you not expect from less elevated opponents? Now, sometimes

THE WORLD TAKES AFTER THEM;

the newspapers take after them; public opinion takes after them; and the unfortunate man is lied about until all the dictionary of Billingsgate is exhausted on him. You often see a man whom you know to be good and pure and honest, set upon by the world, and mauled by whole communities, while vicious men take on a supercilious air in condemnation of him; as though Lord Jeffreys should write an essay on gentleness, or Henry VII. talk about purity, or *Herod take to blessing little children*.

Now, a certain amount of persecution rouses a man's defiance, stirs his blood for magnificent battle, and makes him fifty times more a man than he would have been without the persecution. So it was with the great reformer when he said: "I will not be put down; I will be heard." And so it was with Millard, the preacher, in the time of Louis XI. When Louis XI sent word to him that unless he stopped preaching in that style, he would throw him into the river, he replied: "Tell the king that I will reach heaven sooner by water than he will reach it by fast horses." A certain amount of

PERSECUTION IS A TONIC

and inspiration, but too much of it, and too long continued, becomes the rock Bozez, throwing a dark shadow over a man's life. What is he to do then? Go home, you say. Good advice, that. That is just the place for a man to go when the world abuses him. Go home. Blessed be God for our quiet and sympathetic homes. But there is many a man who has the reputation of having a home when he has none. Through unthinkingness or precipitation, there are many matches made that ought never to have been made. An officiating priest cannot alone unite a couple. The Lord Almighty must proclaim banns. There is many a home in which there is no sympathy, and no happiness, and no good cheer. *The clamor of the battle* may not have been heard outside, but God knows, notwithstanding all the playing of the "Wedding March," and all the odor of the orange-blossoms, and the benediction of the officiating pastor, there has been no marriage.

Sometimes men have awakened to find on one side of them the rock of persecution, and on the other side

THE ROCK OF DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

What shall such an one do? Do as Jonathan did—climb. Get up the heights of God's consolation, from which we may look down in triumph upon outside persecution and home trouble. While good and great John Wesley was being silenced by the magistrates, and having his name written on the board-fences of London in doggerel, at that very time his wife was making him as miserable as she could—acting as though she were possessed by the devil, as I suppose she was; never doing him a kindness until the day she ran away, so that he wrote in his diary these words. "I did not forsake her; I have not dismissed her; I will not recall her." Planting one foot, John Wesley did, upon outside persecution, and the other foot on home trouble, he climbed up into the heights of Christian joy, and after preaching forty thousand sermons, and traveling two hundred and seventy thousand miles, reached the heights of heaven, though in this world he had it hard enough—"a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other."

THE WIDOW'S STRUGGLE.

Again, that woman stands in the crisis of the text who has bereavement and a struggle for a livelihood at the same time. Without mentioning names, I speak from observation. Ah, it is a hard thing for a woman to make an honest living, even when her heart is not troubled, and she has a fair cheek, and the magnetism of an exquisite presence. But now the husband, or the father, is dead. The expenses of the obsequies have absorbed all that was left in the saving bank; and wan and wasted with weeping and watching, she goes forth—a grave, a hearse, a coffin behind her—to contend for her existence and the existence of her children. When I see such a battle as that open, I shut my eyes on the ghastliness of the spectacle. Men sit with embroidered slippers and write heartless essays about women's wages; but that question is made up of tears and blood, and there is more blood than tears. Oh, give women free access to all the realms where she can get a livelihood, from the telegraph office to the pulpit. Let men's wages be cut down before hers are cut down. Men have iron in their souls, and can stand it.

MAKE THE WAY FREE TO HER

of the broken heart. May God put into my hand the cold, bitter cup of privation, and give me nothing but a widowless hut for shelter for many years, rather than that after I am dead there should go out from my home into the pitiless world a woman's arm to fight the Gettysburg, the Austerlitz, the Waterloo of life, for bread. And yet, how many women there are seated between the rock of bereavement on the one side, and the rock of destitution on the other! Bozez and Seneh interlocking their shadow and dropping them upon her miserable way. "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

What are such to do? Somehow, let them climb up into the heights of the glorious promise: "Leave thy fatherless children; I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in Me." Or get up into the heights of that other glorious promise: "The Lord preserveth the stranger and relieveth the widow and the fatherless." Oh! ye sewing women, on starving wages. Oh, ye widows, turned out from the once beautiful home. Oh! ye female teachers, kept on niggardly stipend. Oh! ye despairing women, seeking in vain for work, wandering along the docks, and thinking to throw yourself into the river last night. Oh! ye women of weak nerves, and aching sides, and short breath, and broken heart, you need something more than human sympathy; you need the sympathy of God. Climb up into his arms. He knows it all, and He loves you more than father or mother, or husband ever could or ever did; and instead of sitting down, wringing your hands in despair, you had better begin to climb. There are heights of consolation for you, though now "there is a sharp rock on one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

RUIN IN LIFE AND ETERNITY.

Again, that man is in the crisis of the text who has a wasted life on the one side, and an unilluminated eternity on the other. Though a man may all his life have cultured deliberation and self-poise, if he gets into that position, all his self-possession is gone. There are all the wrong thoughts of his existence, all the wrong deeds, all the wrong words—strata above strata, granitic, ponderous, overshadowing. The rock I call Bozez. On the other side are all the retributions of the future, the thrones of judgment, the eternal ages, angry with his long defiance. The rock I call Seneh. Between these two rocks Lord Byron perished, and Alcibiades perished, and Herod perished, and ten thousand times ten thousand have perished.

Oh, man immortal, man redeemed, man blood-bought climb up out of those shadows. Climb up by the way of the Cross. Have your wasted life forgiven; have your eternal life secured. This morning just take one look to the past, and see what it has been, and take one look to the future and see what it threatens to be. You can afford to lose your health, you can afford to lose your property, you can afford to lose your reputation; but you cannot afford to lose your soul. The bright, gleaming, glorious, precious, eternal possession you must carry aloft in the day when the earth burns up and the heavens burst.

You see from my subject that when a man goes into the safety and peace of the Gospel, he does not demean himself. There is nothing in religion that leads to meanness or unmanliness. The Gospel of Jesus Christ only asks you to climb as Jonathan did—

CLIMB TOWARD GOD,

climb toward heaven, climb into the sunshine of God's favor. To become a Christian is not to go meanly down; it is to come gloriously up—up into the communion of saints; up into the peace that passeth all understanding; up into the companionship of angels. He lives up; he dies up.

Oh, then, accept the wholesale invitation which I make this morning to all the people! Come up between your invalidism and financial embarrassments. Come up from between your bereavements and your destitution. Come up from between a wasted life and an unillumined eternity. Like Jonathan, climb with all your might, instead of sitting down to wring your hands in the shadow and in the darkness—"a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

King Lear's Story Retold.

An old grandfather had become quite feeble, and his hand shook so that he could hardly hold a dish. Frequently they slipped from his trembling fingers and were broken. His son harshly scolded him for what he called such carelessness. One day the latter's little boy came into the room to find his father at work on a block of wood, and asked him if he was making another pig's trough. He replied: "I'm making a trough for an old hog to eat out of. The fact is, it is for your grandfather. He's broken so many dishes that I must stop it or we'll all go to the poorhouse. Now, my boy, run away and play." But the boy hesitated and slowly said: "Father, hadn't I better stay and learn how to make it, so when you get old and break up the dishes I can make one for you to eat out of?"

The experiment of silk-raising in Texas has proved very successful.

IT REQUIRES NERVE.

A Thrilling Incident Related by a London Dealer in Wild Beasts.

Many a youth makes queer resolutions as to what he would like to be and to do, from reading "flash" literature, or from listening to rose-colored descriptions from those who know as little as himself, because they have imbibed their knowledge from the same sources. Then, again, there are many people who, in telling their adventures, forget the real and draw on their imagination. A touch of reality often dissipates these glowing visions in a young fellow's mind very quickly, as it did once in an incident related by Mr. Cross, the London dealer in wild beasts.

I received from a young Frenchman of good family several letters in which he requested leave to enter the lion's den at my receiving house in Early street. He assured me that his vocation was that of a lion-tamer. And one fine day he paid me a visit, in company with three of his compatriots, whom he had brought with him in order that they might be witnesses of his intrepidity. He asked me if I could give him a situation, and pointing to a cage in which there were three fine African lions, he entreated me to allow him to put them through a performance. I had just time to tell him that he might enter at his own risk when I was called into the office. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour a man rushed up to the desk where I was writing and exclaimed, excitedly, "Mr. Cross, one of the lions is out!"

"Where?" I asked, to which he replied, "Loose in the building!"

On hurrying to the spot I found the door of the den open, and the Frenchman inside with his back against the wooden partition, and two of the lions staring him in the face, while the escaped lion had made for the end of the narrow passage, where it was meditating mischief to the other Frenchmen, who had taken refuge on the top of a pile of boxes, their faces as white as a sheet. The first thing I did was to close the door leading to the yard, and the next to get the amateur lion-tamer out of the den. It was well for him that one of the lions had got out of the cage, because the other two were so amazed at the fact that they remained for a minute or two perfectly still. We had great difficulty in making the third lion re-enter the den, but at last we succeeded, not, however, without some danger. After this had been done I myself went into the cage with no weapon, and simply smoking a cigar My entrance was the signal for tremendous bounding backward and forward on the part of the beasts, which were evidently not a little terrified at one of their companions having escaped. As I stood calmly within the den with my eyes fixed on the excited animals, I said: "You see there is no art in lion-taming, but it requires nerve."

I think the result of that afternoon's adventure quite cured the young Frenchman of his mania for being a lion-tamer.

The Vegetable Beefsteak.

This fungus, which resembles a great red tongue protruding from tree stems, when once known can never be mistaken for any other species. When young it is a dull, pale purplish red, but becomes more red, and passes through brown to black as it decays; the under side is cream color with minute red points occasionally, becoming yellowish red as it grows. It generally confines itself to old (and often prostrated) oaks; but in Epping Forests it is not uncommon on the beech, and it has been observed on the chestnut walnut, willow and other trees. Although such a large fungus, frequently weighing from four to six pounds, its growth is very rapid, soon appearing and again disappearing, on ancient trunks in the autumn. When cut, broken or bruised it distils a copious red juice like beef gravy. "When grilled," says Dr. Badham, "it is scarcely to be distinguished from broiled meat;" and Berkeley describes it as "one of the best things he ever ate, when prepared by a skillful cook. There is a very slight acid flavor in the fungus when cooked, which adds considerable piquancy to the dish; it is extremely tender, succulent and juicy, and resembles tender steak or tongue in a remarkable manner, the juice it distils being in taste and appearance like gravy from an excellent broiled steak. Of course it should be gathered when quite young, fresh and clean, and at once prepared for the table in the following manner: Wash and dry, cut into inch slices half-inch wide, soak in scalding water for five minutes and stew with butter and herbs; yolk of egg may then be added, and serve hot, or simply stew with a good steak, adding a scallion and parsley, salt and pepper.

Faith.

It is not well to be credulous; neither is it well to be skeptical. But if we must choose between the two, it is better to believe too much than to doubt too often. The darkest creed in all the world is that of the man who says he will never believe what he cannot prove. Suppose a child were to start out with this theory, refusing to love his parents as his parents until he could prove they were his parents! Suppose that a man of any age were to live up to this theory, refusing to accept any truth on the authority of those better informed than himself! What a life that would be, that was limited by the boundaries of mathematical demonstration! After all, the heart is a better guide than the head in matters of the heart; and the proofs which satisfy the heart, are to be preferred in this sphere to the proofs which appeal to the head. As an English writer has said: "A hundred can live by their faith to one who can examine it." And again: "In ancient times there might be many martyrs; but there could not be many apologists; so in the present day many men can live by their religion, but few can prove it." In one sense, faith is better than proof; in another sense, faith is the surest of proofs.

By means of an air gun Professor C. L. Mees has found that to drive straws into pine boards and hickory bark, as is often done by tornadoes, a velocity of 150 to 172 miles an hour is necessary.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1883.

The Unbelief of the People.

LESSON TEXT.

(Num. 14 : 1-10. Memory verses, 2-4.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Covenant Relations with Israel.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest*—Josh. 1 : 7.

LESSON TOPIC: *Counseled in Difficulty.*

Lesson Outline: { Discouragement, vs. 1-4. Counsel, vs. 5-9. Help, v. 10.

GOLDEN TEXT: *So we see that they could not enter in because of unbelief.*—Heb. 3 : 19.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Num. 14 : 1-10. Counseled in difficulty.
T.—Num. 14 : 11-25. Prayer and pardon.
W.—Num. 14 : 26-45. Penalty of murmuring.
T.—Heb. 3 : 1-19. Israel's unbelief.
F.—Heb. 4 : 1-16. Unbelief rebuked.
S.—Heb. 12 : 12-29. Our better opportunities.
S.—Psa. 103 : 1-22. God's mercy praised.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. DISCOURAGEMENT.

I. Weeping:

The people wept that night (1).
Israel also wept again, and said, Who shall give us flesh? (Num. 11 : 4).
Ye have wept in the ears of the Lord (Num. 11 : 18).
Ye returned and wept before the Lord (Deut. 1 : 45).
The sorrow of the world worketh death (2 Cor. 7 : 10).

II. Murmuring:

All the children of Israel murmured against Moses (2).
And the people murmured against Moses (Exod. 15 : 24).
The whole congregation....murmured against Moses (Exod. 16 : 2).
They....murmured in their tents (Psa. 106 : 24, 25).
Neither murmur ye, as some of them murmured (1 Cor. 10 : 10).

III. Surrendering:

And they said,....Let us....return into Egypt (4).
Lest....the people repent....and they return to Egypt (Exod. 13 : 17).
He shall not....cause the people to return to Egypt (Deut. 17 : 16).
Appointed a captain to return to their bondage (Neh. 9 : 17).
Our fathers....turned back in their hearts unto Egypt (Acts 7 : 39).

1. "And the people wept that night." (1) The universality of their weeping: (2) The grounds of their weeping; (3) The culpability of their weeping.
2. "Would God that we had died in the land of Egypt!" (1) Discontent with the present; (2) Longing for the past; (3) Murmuring against God.
3. "Let us make a captain, and let us return into Egypt." (1) God's appointees repudiated; (2) Personal selection proposed; (3) God's land despised; (4) Egypt's bondage preferred.

II. COUNSEL.

I. Concerning the Land:

The land....is an exceeding good land (7).
A good land and a large (Exod. 3 : 8).
A land flowing with milk and honey (Exod. 33 : 3).
Surely it floweth with milk and honey (Num. 13 : 27).
It is a good land which the Lord.... giveth unto us (Deut. 1 : 25).

II. Concerning the Lord:

If the Lord delight in us, then he will bring us into this land (8).
The Lord had a delight in thy fathers to love them (Deut, 10 : 15).
If I shall find favour,....he will bring me again (2 Sam. 15 : 25).
He delivered me, because he delighted in me (2 Sam. 22 : 20).
The Lord taketh pleasure in them that fear him (Psa. 147 : 11).

III. Concerning Themselves:

Only rebel not,....neither fear (9).
Ye have been rebellious against the Lord (Deut. 9 : 7).
Then ye rebelled against the commandment (Deut. 9 : 23).
Fear not, nor tremble, neither be ye affrighted (Deut. 20 : 3).
Fear not, little flock (Luke 12 : 32).

1. "Moses and Aaron fell on their faces." (1) Godly men; (2) Strong emotion: (3) Abject humiliation.
2. "Joshua....and Caleb....rent their clothes." (1) A national emergency, (2) An intense concern; (3) A double mediation.
3. "If the Lord delight in us, then he will bring us into this land." (1) A condition; (2) A consequence; (3) A connection.

III. HELP.

I. A Critical moment:

All the congregation bade stone them with stones (10).
What shall I do?....they be almost ready to stone me (Exod. 17 : 4).
David was greatly distressed; for the people spake of stoning him (1 Sam. 30 : 6).
They took up stones therefore to cast at him (John 8 : 59).
The Jews took up stones again to stone him (John 10 : 31).

II. An Opportune Movement:

And the glory of the Lord appeared in the tent (10).
The pillar....came between the camp of Egypt and....Israel (Exod. 14 : 19, 20).
The Lord prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah (Jonah 1 : 17).
Lo,....the Spirit of God descending as a dove (Matt. 3 : 16).
Behold, an angel of the Lord stood by him (Acts 12 : 7).

III. An Impressive Spectacle:

Appeared....unto all the children of Israel (10).
The pillar....departed not from before the people (Exod. 13 : 22).
Behold, the glory of the Lord appeared in the cloud (Exod. 16 : 10).
Like devouring fire....in the eyes of ....Israel (Exod. 24 : 17).
And they shall see his face (Rev. 22 : 4).

1. "Stone them with stones." (1) The brutal demand; (2) the ready executioners; (3) The noble victims.
2. "The glory of the Lord appeared." (1) Its visible form; (2) Its impressive significance; (3) Its multiform helpfulness.
3. "Unto all the children of Israel." (1) A favored people. (2) A favoring God.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

EXAMPLES OF UNBELIEF.

Eve (Gen. 3 : 4-6).
Moses and Aaron (Num. 20 : 12).
Naaman (2 Kings 5 : 12).
Lord of Samaria (2 Kings 7 : 2).
Zacharias (Luke 1 : 20).
Chief priests (Luke 22 : 67).
The Jews (John 5 : 38).
Saul of Tarsus (1 Tim. 1 : 13).
The kindred of Jesus (John 7 : 5).
Christ's own disciples (Matt. 17 : 17; Luke 24 : 11, 25)

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The present lesson follows immediately the last one; nothing is recorded as intervening.

The place was Kadesh; the time was in the second year of the wanderings in the wilderness, probably early in September (comp. Num. 13 : 20, 25).

Vacation for Working Girls.

It has been jestingly said that vacation presents a trying problem to workingwomen. If they spend enough money on clothes to dress suitably when away from home, they may not have enough left for the expenses of the journey. On the other hand, if they renounce fine feathers in favor of railroad fares and board bills, they are likely to suffer mortification from the shabbiness of their personal appearance.

Perhaps, however, this knot which refuses to be untied may be summarily cut by the decision that it is possible to be shabby and happy at the same time. Summer should properly be the period of care-free leisure, wherein mind and body store up strength for the coming year; not a season for advertising to a more prosperous world the fact that even working girls can queen it on hotel piazzas and at seaside hops.

Two saleswomen were recently heard discussing a common friend in a lull of business.

"She's got a white nun's veiling and a lovely summer silk," said one. "They're to wear in the evening; and then she's got a white embroidered muslin for sitting on the hotel piazza in the morning."

"Where's the money coming from to pay for 'em?" inquired the other, somewhat skeptically.

"Oh, she saves up all through the year for her vacation. It's the only time she can appear like other folks, she says, and so she just looks forward to making a great spread. She tries to go to some place where nobody'll know her, and pretends she doesn't work for a living. She's made lots of acquaintances that dropped her afterward, when they found out she was a saleslady."

Shades of our honest forefathers! Has our petty pride come to such a pass that we are ashamed of earning our bread, or of the manner of occupation that feeds us? Even if that be so, it must be a soul of unusual smallness which can find compensation for a lack of social pleasures throughout the year in a sort of cheap masquerade during the summer.

"Go where you please for your vacation," one would like to say to all working girls, but choose a place where you can be honest as well as gay. It is not only foolish to ape the dress and manners of wealth. It is dangerous, implying, as such a course does, a programme of daily deceit."

To Guess the Speed of Trains.

There is not one person in 100 of the millions who travel on railroads in the course of a year who has any idea of the speed of a train. A large per cent. of even the regular trainmen of the country cannot tell with any degree of accuracy how fast a train is running. Frequently engineers are dispatched on a trip over a line of railroad with instructions to run at a speed of a certain number of miles an hour. The engineers do not carry a speed indicator, but have learned by various methods to gauge their engines so as to make only the slightest variation from their orders.

The majority of engineers use their driving wheel as a gauge. They know its circumference, and by counting its revolutions within a certain time can tell very accurately the speed at which they are running. Another method is to time the run between mile posts, and still another is to make calculations from the number of telegraph poles passed in a certain time. These poles, in a level country, and where four or five wires are used, are spaced so that they are thirty to the mile. If only a single wire is used they are spaced from twenty-five to twenty-eight to a mile.

The most accurate method, and the one most in use by experienced railroad men, is to count the number of rail joints the train passes over in twenty seconds. The rails in nearly all cases are thirty feet in length, and the number passed over in twenty seconds is the speed per hour a train is running. For instance, if a passenger sitting in a sleeper can count thirty clicks of the wheels on a rail joint in twenty seconds the train is running at the speed of thirty miles an hour.

It has been ascertained that the horsepower required to run a machine shop in which 700 men were employed was 135.05, of which 66.81-horse power was required to run the shafting, blowers and such things as were not machine tools; leaving 68.24-horse power to run the machine tools, or a trifle less than 1-horse power for ten men.

FARM NOTES.

IN AND IN BREEDING.—Judicious in and in breeding, says The Southern Live Stock Journal, does not run the stock out. The most perfectly developed and conspicuously valuable cattle in the world are those that have been skillfully and intelligently bred for generations with no intermixture of foreign blood. In and in breeding, to attain a high degree of success, requires the liberal use of brains interwoven with more than average judgment. Most of the ills that are predicted by agricultural writers for stock bred in and in are more imaginary than real.

The general principles of heredity and the laws of breeding are subjects of special interests to stockmen, and ought to be studied more carefully and extendedly. The only way we may hope to intensify and perpetuate a desired quality with reasonable assurance of success is by means of in and in breeding. All our prominent and most useful and valuable breeds of domestic live stock and poultry were molded in this way, and it is the only way to create new breeds that will transmit their personal characteristics and excellences to their offspring with fidelity.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.—As soon as lameness is perceived the animal should be examined. All loose and diseased horn must be cut away with a sharp knife, and any excessive growth of horn at the toes removed, so that whatever pus or matter is found beneath the horn may be able to escape. Many remedies are recommended with which to wash the diseased parts. One method is to wash the feet clean after the diseased parts have been cut away with carbolic soap and warm water twice per week, and after each washing apply the following mixture: Oxide of copper, four ounces; arsenic, one-half ounce; ascetic acid, three ounces, and honey, eight ounces. This mixture can be applied with a little lint or tow.

TO KEEP CHINCH BUGS FROM A CORN FIELD.—A great many remedies and preventives against chinch bugs have been suggested and published from time to time, the most of them emanating from good authorities, but very generally so difficult and impracticable in their application as to be of little general use. In their migration from one field to another, at the time they first appear on the side of a field of corn and before they have entered it, cut five or six rows of the corn and clear the ground, then plow a strip of land eight or ten feet wide, leaving a deep furrow in the center of the strip, with the perpendicular side of the furrow toward the field to be protected. Into this the bugs will fall, where straw may be thrown on them and burned. Or the furrow may be covered with some of the stalks that have been cut while they were green, by laying them across it, when the bugs will crawl under them into the furrow and remain there in the shade long enough for the stalks to dry and be burned.

THE DEMAND FOR LARGER HORSES.—Only a few years ago 1,200 to 1,400 pounds was thought to be a big horse. Now our grade draft horses, 1,400 to 1,800 pounds, are demanded by the city markets, and even heavier horses sell all the better if they can be found. Many of our best farmers have grand teams of grade draft mares that money cannot buy. Every one is worth a fortune for breeding, while the amount of work they can perform is astonishing. The farmers all want larger horses to work, and are eagerly breeding to increase the size. The dealers everywhere are actively looking for the grade draft horses all over the west, and fortunate the farmers and the communities where this popular horse is found.

IT is best for the average farmer to have but one kind of chicks. They can then have unlimited range, and there will be no expensive yards to keep up, and you will always know that your birds are pure. Birds can't remain healthy unless they are allowed plenty of room to roam and hunt the early worm.

NO implement needs better care than those that are costly or difficult to construct. Some of them are used but a short time during the year, such as harvesters. They should be well cleaned, and every part subject to rust given a brushing over with kerosene. If convenient, expensive machinery should be covered, as during the winter there is always an accumulation of dust that does more or less damage to implements.

WHEN the ewes become old their places should be supplied by younger ones. Pen them in the fall and get them fat by giving them all the hay and grain they will eat, with plenty of turnips, and they will be in excellent condition for market in a short time.

WORKING the cabbage should still be done as the cabbage makes considerable growth after the leaves fold and begin to head. The crop delights in frequent cultivation, and does not object to manure at all stages of growth.

CROPS OF 1880 AND 1887.—According to the department of agriculture, the acreage of the several crops in 1880 and 1887 are as follows: Wheat in 1880, 38,000,000 acres; in 1887, 37,600,000. Corn in 1880, 62,300,000; in 1887, 74,400,000. Rye in 1880, 17,000,000; in 1887, 23,000,000. Oats in 1880, 16,200,000; in 1887, 25,900,000.

ALL receptacles for extracted honey, even those new, should be well rinsed with pure, cold water, and, after well dried, waxed, if of wooden structure, before using.

THERE are little things which effect the quality of butter which is not easy to explain to others. Good judgment is a quality not transmissible on paper.

FOUR quarts of finely ground cornmeal may be given every day to a cow on pasture. If the milk is sold and not made into butter, buckwheat bran may be given instead of cornmeal.

A NEW brand of fowls—the Orpington—is just coming into notice among English poultrymen. It is claimed that they are good layers and table fowls.

RADWAY'S PILLS!

The Great Liver and STOMACH REMEDY.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA!

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to directions, and observe what we say in "False and True."

☞ Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."

*** Be sure to get RADWAY'S.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

Builds up the broken down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists. $1 a bottle.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For the relief and cure of all Pains, Congestions and Inflammations.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St. N.Y.

Exhaustive experiments in the manufacture of aluminium have recently been made at the Krupp works Essen, Germany, and with the most gratifying results. The metal is turned out pure in chunks, some of which weigh nearly 100 pounds, and the cost of production is said to be considerably less than a shilling (25 cents) per pound. A company has been formed in England for managing the process on a large scale, and its patents also cover the manufacture of sodium, potassium and artificial cryolite. There can be no doubt that when once aluminium is offered for sale at a few cents per pound it will come into general use.

It frequently causes trouble—indeed, in some cases defies all efforts—to free iron from ingrained rust, but according to a German paper the thorough cleansing of it may be easily effected by immersing the article in a nearly saturated solution of chloride of tin, even if much eaten into. The duration of the immersion will depend upon the thicker or thinner film of rust; in most cases, however, twelve to twenty-four hours will suffice. The solution of chloride of tin must not contain too great an excess of acid, otherwise it would attack the iron itself. After the articles have been removed from the bath they should first be washed in water and then with ammonia, and be dried as quickly as possible. Articles treated in this manner assume the appearance of dead silver.

The presence of wood stuff in paper is usually detected by the well-known aniline and phloro glucine reactions. The author (E. Hanausek) obtained from Professor Teclu a number of samples of wood cellulose in which the reactions could not be produced. If such samples are mixed with paper stuff the examination of the mixture by chemical materials is deceptive. Microscopic examination showed at once the presence of woody fibre. Paper manufacturers should bear this in mind.

Alum is found native in some places either effloresced on the surface of bituminous alum-schist, or united with the soil in the neighborhood of volcanoes, when it may be obtained by simple lixiviation and evaporation; a little potash being commonly added to convert the excess of sulphate of alumina present into alum. It is also found in certain mineral waters.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night,

And each day and night during the week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption. Get a bottle *to-day* and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1. Sample bottles free.

SEEDY PARTY (to bartender)—Gimme a gin fizz.

Bartender—Yes, sir; do you want it extra fizzy?

Seedy Party—No; extra ginny.

NEW YORKER—Where have you been for the past hour?

Servant—I've been down stairs.

"Great Scott! You have been gone long enough to have been down South!"

PASSENGER (on Pullman car nearing New York)—Porter, what's the matter with the ice water, it's warm?

Porter—Warm, sah? Dat's funny. I put a chunk of ice in de filter, sah, jest befo' we lef Chicago, deed I did.

It seems that the discovery of a sure cure for baldness, claimed to have been made by H. A. Fechter, of New Haven, Conn., is genuine. Some of the results it has accomplished are really wonderful. Mr. Fechter has printed a circular describing it, which he distributes free to all who apply for it.

"THAT is rather an expensive umbrella, Bromley."

"Yes, Darringer. It is the kind other people appropriate."

"Just what I thought, Bromley; whose is it?"

MR. PERCY SILVERTON (who has had his high-valued though unpromising mustache removed)—See, Julie, I have had my mustache cut off!

Miss Julie Stiles (his fiancee)—Oh, pshaw! why did you tell me? I wanted to find it out myself!

PEOPLE are wrong who think that women generally object to telling their age. Most women are always willing to tell their age whenever they are asked. The trouble is that they do not tell the truth about it.

Salt Rheum

Often causes great agony with its intense itching and burning. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures salt rheum and all skin diseases. It thoroughly cleanses, renovates and enriches the blood. Give it a trial.

"After the failure of three skilful physicians to cure my boy of salt rheum, I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and Olive Ointment. I have now used four boxes of Ointment, and one and a half bottles of Sarsaparilla, and the boy is to all appearances completely cured. He is now four years old, and has been afflicted since he was six months of age." MRS. B. SANDERSON, 56 Newhall Street, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ELY'S Cream Balm Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

Try the Cure.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Lecture on "ROUGH ON RATS."

To clear out Bed Bugs, mix ROUGH ON RATS with grease and smear about their haunts, and put a 15c. box of it in a pint of benzine and shake well and douche mixture

BED BUGS in cracks and crevices where grease cannot be applied. For Water Bugs, Beetles, Roaches, &c. For two or three nights sprinkle ROUGH ON RATS dry powder, in, about and down the sink, drain pipe. First thing in

BEETLES the morning wash it all away down the drain pipe, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret is in

WATER BUGS the fact that wherever the house they must drink during the night. For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, etc., a tablespoonful of the powder, well shaken in a keg of water, and

ROACHES applied with sprinkling pot, spray syringe, or whisk broom. Keep it well stirred up. 15c., 25c. and $1 Boxes.—ANT size. See full directions with boxes. **GROUND SQUIRRELS, RABBITS**, Sparrows, Gophers, Chipmunks, cleared out by Rough on Rats. See directions.

ROUGH ON MALARIA Knocks Malaria, Fever and Ague, Chills, higher than a kite. $1.50 at Druggists, or prepaid by Ex. for $1.50. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED:

ONE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY, To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into

LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PICTURES.

The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address,

International Publishing & Printing Co.
528 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc. thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED. Large profits. TIDY MOLDER CO., Meadville, Pa.

HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL. Latest Buggy and Carriage improvement. HERBRAND CO., Fremont, O.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL for boys and young men. St. George's, Md. Prof. J. C. KINPAR, A. M., Prin. Select, thorough, safe. $250 and $300.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34 pills, 14 Pills.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. ASTHMA. Relief for 30 days. Price 30 cts. by mail. HOWELL & CO. Charlestown, Mass.

OPIUM HABIT painlessly cured in 10 to 20 Days. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. Trial Free. No Cure, No Pay. The Humane Remedy Co., La Fayette, Ind.

34 591

GOLD is worth $5. per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

GOLD. Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

HIS OFFENCE.—Cincinnati Man (to visitor from the country)—Just wait a minute. I want to see what they did with Lagerbier's case. Lagerbier is one of our prominent saloonists.

Visitor—What was he tried for? For keeping open on Sunday?

"No; for closing."

General Lew Wallace, the distinguished author of "Ben Hur" and life-long friend of General Harrison, has just completed an authorized biography of him. W. U. Hensel, a staunch leader in national councils of the Democratic party, has just completed an admirable biography of Cleveland, with a bright sketch of Thurman.

Lime water is good for chilblains. Use strong and hot. A saturated solution of alum in water, used hot, is also a curative.

LUCY—Are you going to the seashore this season?

Tom—No; I need rest.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 821 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Geese may be picked every ten weeks. Old geese should be kept for breeding, and the surplus goslings marketed as soon as they are large enough.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Peas may be planted as late as now for a summer or fall supply. There is no necessity for ceasing to grow peas as long as the season is favorable.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is better and cheaper than any other, at double the price. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

Cool nights are injurious to melons. The ground should not be disturbed after the vines have run, but all weeds should be pulled out in the hills.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 75c. per bottle

HE GOT EVEN.—First Club Man (heatedly)—All I have to say is that I consider you a puppy.

Second Ditto (coolly)—If that were the case I could take first prize at the dog show, and that's more than you can say.

"How so?"

"You lack the necessary pedigree and breeding."

"WELL, Janet," said the facetious husband, whose wife had just discharged the hired girl, "are you going to bravely breast the waves of the domestic sea of troubles?"

"No," she answered, demurely, "I am only going to stem the currants."

SYMPATHETIC OLD LADY (to convict)—Ah, my unfortunate friend, your fate is indeed a hard one, and as she thinks of you in this dreadful place, how your poor wife must suffer.

Convict (very much affected)—Wh—which one, mum? I'm up for bigamy.

YOUNG WIFE—Will you love me forever, Charles?

Young Husband—How long, darling?

"Forever, Charles, forever."

"I don't really think, Clara, that I'll last quite that long unless you quit making those biscuits for supper."

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Keep salt in a dry place and cheese in a tin box.

Better than a Hero.

"What a coward that Major Smith is," said Jones to Robinson, "why, the very sight of gun-powder would make him ill. How did he ever manage to become an officer in the army?" "Don't say anything against Smith," answered Robinson, "he once saved my life." "Saved your life! Nonsense, Impossible! What do you mean?" "I mean that I was in the first stages of consumption; I was losing strength and vitality every day with the terrible disease, when Smith advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I had tried all kinds of medicine without success, and my physicians had given me no hope; yet here I am, as well as ever a man was, and I owe my life to Smith, and the wonderful remedy he recommended."

To remove machine oil from cotton goods rub the spots with hard soap and soft water as soon as they are observed and they can be easily taken out.

A Young Girl's Grief

at seeing her charms of face and form departing, and her health imperiled by functional irregularities, at her critical period of life, was turned to joy and gratitude after a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It purified and enriched her blood, gave a healthy activity to the kidneys, stomach, bowels, and other organs, and her return to robust health speedily followed. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

"JAMES," said the grocer to his new boy, "haven't you got anything to do now?"

"No, sir."

"Well, ketch some more flies and stick 'em on the fly paper in the window."

HER FATHER—I can't give her any dowry. I am very poor, Mr. Browne. My little all won't foot up more than $25,000.

Mr. Browne—Oh, $25,000 is enough for us to begin on, Mr. Smyth.

BOSTON MAIDEN (to young man from New Jersey)—In New Jersey, Mr. Redmud, blood, I understand, is not considered of the first importance?

Mr. Redmud—It is among the skeeters, Miss Waldo.

Dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, and that tired feeling are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, creates an appetite, cures sick headache and builds up the whole system. Sold by all druggists. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Never use for cake, milk that has been boiled.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Matches should always be kept in a stone or earthen jar, or in tin.

FOR OLD PEOPLE!

In old people the nervous system is weakened, and that must be strengthened. One of the most prominent medical writers of the day, in speaking of the prevalence of rheumatic troubles among the aged, says: "The various pains, rheumatic or other, which old people often complain of, and which materially disturb their comfort, result from disordered nerves." There it is in a nut shell—the medicine for old people must be a nerve tonic.

Old people are beset with constipation, flatulency, drowsiness, diarrhœa, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia. These diseases are of nervous origin. Paine's Celery Compound, that great nerve tonic, is almost a specific in these disorders, and by its regulating influence on the liver, bowels, and kidneys, removes the disorders peculiar to old age. Old people find it stimulating to the vital powers, productive of appetite, and a promoter of digestion.

Sold by druggists. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Send for eight-page paper, with many testimonials from nervous, debilitated, and aged people, who bless Paine's Celery Compound.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

70,000 AGENTS WANTED to supply FIFTY MILLIONS people with THE LIFE OF **BEN HARRISON** By the author of **BEN HUR.**

Gen. Lew Wallace, the *eminent* Author, Statesman, Diplomat, and *Life-long friend* of Gen. Harrison, is writing the *only authorized* Biography. "*No man living more competent.*"—Ex-Gov. Porter, of Ind. Millions have read Ben Hur and want Ben Harrison by same author. Selling immensely. By mail $2.00. Greatest money Making book yet. Outfits 50 cts. HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut St., Phila.

"JAMES," said the father of the family, sternly, "your school reports have been anything but favorable this term. I suppose you failed in your examination as usual?"

"No, sir," protested the boy, "I passed, but it was a tight squeeze."

"Laura," continued the father, turning to his oldest daughter, "I think I heard voices in the hall late last evening. I have told you repeatedly not to let that young man stay later than 11 o'clock."

"It was just 11 o'clock when he left, father."

"That's so," testified James, coming to the relief of his sister. "I was at the top of the stairway and saw him go. He got away at 11 o'clock, but it was a tight sque—"

"James!" shrieked Laura.

MAMMA—Harry, what have you been doing to the poor dog? He's been howling dreadfully.

Harry—Well, he knocked over your vase, and I spoke to him and I guess his feelings were hurt.

"Nonsense! Dogs can't understand what you say."

"Oh, yes they can when—you kick 'em."

"HOW LONG have you been in business as a barber?"

"Nearly twenty years, sir. I commenced when I was fourteen years old. I have a son who will succeed me sooner or later."

"I am glad to hear it. And when he opens business buy him a new razor. The one you have been shaving me with has been injured by its twenty years of service."

The Agonies of Lumbago.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, March 10, 1886.

It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. Last October I had a very serious attack of lumbago and suffered untold agony; could not turn in bed or get in any position without assistance, and with pains almost unbearable; the folks suggested ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. As soon as possible I had one applied to the small of my back, and to my great surprise I experienced almost instant relief; I continued wearing it until entirely cured, and am happy to say that I have not had the slightest symptoms of Lumbago since. They are a wonderful and valuable Plaster for Lumbago, and I take much pleasure in recommending them. W. S. PHILLIPS.

EXCHANGE EDITOR—William E. Curtis says that South American mosquitoes will attack a boat and drive the captain and crew from the deck, besides breaking windows by their fierce onslaughts. Shall I make a note calling attention to the absurdity of that story?

Able Editor—N-o; it might be true. Guess you never visited an eastern summer resort.

MISS CLARA (at the seashore)—How gracefully young Mr. De Lyle handles the ribbons when driving, doesn't he?

Miss Jennie—He ought to, my dear; he has charge of that department at Silk & Satin's, you know.

If Wise, Ask Yourself

WHY { Should you Suffer with Indigestion? / Should Dyspepsia be Endured? / Should you Coquette with Disease? / Take any Foolish Risks?

when you can put your Stomach in first-class order and keep it so, with

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

A Purely Vegetable Compound, without mercury or any other injurious mineral.

WHY { Have a Congested & Enlarged Liver? / Suffer with Nausea and Biliousness? / Invite Jaundice, Chills, and Malaria? / Not Remove all Liver Trouble?

when you can command the most powerful agent Nature has given for treating the Liver and restoring its function, by asking or sending for a box of

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 Cts. per box; 8 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philad'a.

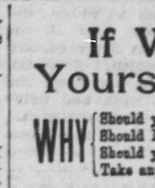
BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

DR. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK,



Surgical & Medical Office, 206 N. Second St., Phila.

Estab. 40 years. Make specialty of treating all forms of Nervous debility, loss of vigor, youthful imprudence and all forms of special diseases. Consultation by mail strictly private and confidential.

SEND FOR BOOK.

Office Hours 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

AFFLICTED & UNFORTUNATE After all others fail consult **Dr. LOBB** 329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa. 20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2, and 7 to 10 evenings. Send stamp for book.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

ASTHMA CURED German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail, from Dr. SCHUFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

400,000 subscribers already? Why not MAKE IT A MILLION? *To introduce it into a million families we offer the* PHILADELPHIA

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

AND PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER

FROM NOW to JANUARY, 1889

Four Months—balance of this year,

ON RECEIPT OF **ONLY 10 CENTS** Silver or Stamps.

Finest and most costly illustrations by the best artists in the country.

Pure and Safe Pictures only. Domestic Stories.

We have engaged for the coming season the most popular and best known writers in America to write Expressly for our columns, original copyrighted matter.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps,
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Rose Terry Cooke,
Will Carleton,
Robert J. Burdette,
Eliza R. Parker,
Kate Upson Clarke,
Mrs. John Sherwood,
Florine Thayer McCray,
Dr. Wm. A. Hammond,
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Artistic Needlework—Finely Illustrated. Everything new and original. Edited by an expert. Patterns guaranteed correct and reliable and so clearly explained and illustrated that a novice would have no difficulty in working them.

Interior Decorations—By MRS. A. R. RAMSEY. Profusely illustrated. New Ideas and Original Designs

New Fashions—By MRS. JAMES H. LAMBERT.

Hints on Home Dressmaking—By EMMA M. HOOPER.

Instructive articles on "How to Appear Well in Society," "How to Talk Well and Improve your Grammar."

Breakfast and Dinner Parties—Home Cooking, Dainties and Desserts. Teas, Suppers, Luncheons and Receptions. Gives explicitly all the little details women want to know. Tells how to entertain guests, how to serve refreshments, what to have, and and how to make it.

How Women Can Make Money—By ELIZA ROGMAN CHURCH.

Talks With Mothers—By eminent physicians.

Greatly ENLARGED and IMPROVED. Handsomely printed on fine paper and profusely illustrated. 20 Pages.

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., PHILA., PA.

$160 FARMERS SAW MILL. ENGINES, Wood Planers

Hege's Improved Circular Saw Mill With Universal Log Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Work and Double Eccentric Friction Feed. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

for Shot Guns, RIFLES and Pistols. Cheapest and best. IDEAL RELOADING TOOLS

Send for free Illustrated Catalogue. Ideal M'f'g Co. Box 1064 Y, New Haven, Conn.

Type Pocket Gun. Weighs 4 oz. 25 cal.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. of Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, SEPT. 6, 1888

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Passes a Canadian Retaliation Measure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported to the house the committee's substitute for the Wilson retaliation bill, with the recommendation that it be taken up on Saturday. The bill provides:

"That whenever the president may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given to him by an act entitled 'An act to authorize the president of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1887, it shall be lawful for the president, in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to suspend in whole or in part the transportation across the territory of the United States in bond and without the payment of duty of goods, wares and merchandise imported from any foreign country to or from the British dominions in North America.

"Whenever the president shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland canal, the St. Lawrence River canals, the Chambly canal, or either of them, whether by tolls, drawbacks, refund of tolls or otherwise, which is or may be detrimental to the interests of the United States or any of its citizens, it shall be lawful for the president, in his discretion, to issue a proclamation to that effect, whereupon there shall be collected a toll of twenty cents a ton upon every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through either the Sault Ste. Marie canal or the St. Clair Flats canal, and the secretary of the treasury may authorize and direct any of the customs officers to collect the tolls levied under this act, or the president may in his discretion, when he is satisfied there is any such discrimination, prohibit the use of said canals to any such foreign vessels. The president, when satisfied that such discrimination has ceased, may issue his proclamation to that effect in his discretion, whereupon the tolls authorized by this act shall no longer be collected, and said prohibition, if ordered, shall cease.

"The secretary of the treasury is authorized to make any regulations needful to carry this act into effect."

BLAINE ON RETALIATION.

He Thinks the Matter Should be Held Back Until After Election.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Mail and Express' correspondent at Ellsworth, Me., obtained Mr. Blaine's views on fishery policy as follows: The fishing season is over. Nearly all the American vessels have returned, and Canada will have none to operate upon until the summer of 1889. In the meantime anything she may or may not do is a matter of supreme indifference to the fishermen. Therefore it is better not to clothe the present president with any additional powers, since he has shown his utter incompetency to deal with the general subject. But let him carry out the present law, as he is bound to do, and this alone may bring Canada to her senses and secure us justice at her hands. For Republicans to vote for the bill reported by Mr. Belmont's committee in the house would be a confession by them that the president's refusal to carry out the present law was justified, and would put a power in his hands which he would wield for partisan purposes. It is much better to let the matter lie over till the new administration shall come in, which will be better prepared to handle the matter, free from the excitements of our political contests and in ample time to protect every interest. To allow the president now to stop the export business of Canada through the United States would seriously interfere with several of our home transportation lines, especially those leading to Portland, and correspondingly depress the entire commerce of that port. It would also afford Canada a pretext for increasing her demands in retaliation for such inhibition, and render more difficult the general settlement by negotion. The rights of the Pacific coast should also be remitted to the new administration.

DEATH IN A HOTEL FIRE.

Three Drunken Men Cause the Fire and Three Others Perish.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 3.—Three men were burned to death in a hotel fire in this city yesterday. A policeman noticed flames bursting from a window in the second story of the American house. The officer burst in the door and alarmed the boarders, some of whom escaped by the stairs and some jumped from the second story windows. No ladders could be procured which would reach to the third story windows, and blankets were held by those on the street, into which the inmates of the place jumped, generally escaping with slight injuries.

The three men who were burned to death were awaiting a chance to jump when they were seen to fall back into the burning building. When the flames were extinguished a search was made for the bodies, which were found in the ruins. All were fearfully burned, and only one has been identified. This one was recognized by his clothing as Patrick Claire, a French Canadian, who came to this city a few days ago. The others have not been identified, and it is doubtful if they ever will be, as most of the occupants of the building were lumbering men or miners who were merely in the city for the day. The fire originated in a room occupied by three men who had been drunk and when they went to bed left a kerosene lamp burning. It is supposed that in some manner this became overturned and exploded. These three men escaped after being severely burned.

Swift Vengeance for a Horrible Murder.

AGENDA, Kan., Sept. 3.—A horrible affair is reported from the neighborhood of Guide Rock, a small town just over the Nebraska line. John Baker, while feeding a threshing machine on the farm of a man named Weeks, was accidentally cut on the hand by the band cutter, a boy. In a rage he grasped the boy and deliberately fed him into the machine, feet first. The boy's screams attracted the attention of the other hands, but before they could interfere the boy's body had half disappeared in the machine. The enraged men seized Baker and hanged him to the straw carrier.

Gen. Fisk in New Hampshire.

WEIRS, N. H., Sept. 4.—Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and Dr. F. L. Carr, Prohibition candidates for president and governor, addressed a mass meeting here. Gen. Fisk then went to Manchester, where the Prohibitionists tendered him a reception.

MR. CROWLEY, OF NEW YORK.

The Famous Central Park Chimpanzee Dies of Consumption.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Mr. Crowley, the chimpanzee of Central Park, whose fame extends all over the country, and whose virtues have been repeatedly extolled in prose and song, is dead. He passed over to the great majority a victim to the ravages of consumption.

For some time past he has been ailing at intervals and has been under the doctor's care, but it was not thought that his case was serious. "Jake," his keeper and whilom fast friend, is overcome with sorrow.

Mr. Crowley arrived at the menagerie in Central park on June 24, 1884. He was then

"MR. CROWLEY."

but a little bit of a fellow, a foot and a half or two feet in height. Superintendent Conklin at that time used to allow him to run around loose in his office.

He was highly intelligent and learned rapidly. Many of his actions were extremely human. To see him sitting at his little table, napkin around his neck and knife and fork in hand, eating his dinner, was a sight worth seeing, and has been enjoyed by millions of people. Crowley has been the prime favorite of all the young people of New York and the star attraction for visitors to the city. His cage has been the Mecca of thousands daily, and during his illness the keepers have been overwhelmed by anxious inquiries by mail and in person.

Master Crowley was donated to the menagerie by the Liberian minister. He had bought him in Liberia from the master of a coasting vessel, who had picked him up somewhere near the mouth of the Congo river, on the west coast of Africa. It is in this vicinity, and especially south of the river's mouth, that the native haunts of the chimpanzee are to be found.

A BATTLE FOR BLOOD.

Outlaws Answer a Summons to Surrender with a Volley—The Gang Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—A special from Paladora, in the public land strip, says that the farmers and herdsmen of that section, who had lost many horses and cattle recently, suspected a band of campers who claimed to be catching wild horses, and, finding evidence of guilt, forty well armed vigilantes surrounded the camp and sent in a committee of six men to demand the surrender of the thieves. The reply of the desperadoes was a volley which wounded one man and two horses. This angered the vigilantes, and firing was at once begun and the outlaws shot down without mercy. They fought desperately and no quarter was asked or given. In twelve minutes the firing ceased and seventeen outlaws were found to have been killed. The vigilantes had three men killed and nine wounded. Two horses were also killed and seven wounded. Sixteen stolen horses were recovered. Not one outlaw escaped alive.

NINE FIREMEN BURIED.

Seven Crushed and Roasted Under a Fallen Wall.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—The most disastrous fire, both to life and property, that has occurred in this city for many years, broke out early yesterday morning at No. 109 South Sharp street, and spreading with great rapidity on either side, soon destroyed seven fine four story iron and brick front buildings on Sharp street and the back buildings of nearly the whole row of houses on Pratt street, between Sharp and Hanover. The north wall of building No. 109 Sharp street collapsed and buried nine of the firemen. Two of them—A. L. Eck and John Kelly—were taken out alive but very badly injured. Seven were killed. Their names are: George Bowers, Thomas Wagner, Perry Ryan, and John Acomb, of No. 2 truck company; and Harry Walker, James McFee and George Kerins, of No. 7 engine company. The losses will aggregate about $1,250,000, upon which there is estimated insurance of $800,000. The heaviest losses fall upon John King, president of the Erie Railway company; Edward A. Prior & Co., J. H. Winkelman & Co., M. S. Levy & Son, Dobbs, Mudge & Co., Tabb Bros. & Dimmock, Henry S. King & Sons.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The statement of the commissioner of the internal revenue for the month of July shows that the collections amounted to $10,178,599.63, an increase of $82,220.20 over the corresponding period last year. The collections from spirits, liquors, special taxes, etc., amounted to $5,312,977.61, an increase of $333,082.16; on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, licenses, etc., $2,507,844.74, a decrease of $195,798.11; fermented liquors, $2,409,011.51, a decrease of $64,702.75; oleomargarine, $41,571.06, an increase of $15,752.26; banks and bankers, $241.85; penalties, $6,499.60, a decrease of $1,073.46; collections not otherwise provided for, $453.26, a decrease of $5,281.75.

All Will Go to the Fair.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 4.—J. S. Woodward, secretary of the State Agricultural society, announces that the candidates for governor on the Republican and Prohibition tickets and Governor Hill will be present at the state fair, held this year at Elmira from Sept. 17 to 22. The Hon. Warner Miller will be present Wednesday, Sept. 19, Governor Hill Thursday, Sept. 20, and W. Martin Jones, Sept. 21. This attraction will prove a strong drawing card.

Royal Betrothal.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Princess Sophie, of Prussia, sister of Emperor William, has been betrothed to Prince Constantine, crown prince of Greece. The couple are respectively 18 and 20 years of age. The betrothal is one of the results of the emperor's visit to Copenhagen, Prince Constantine being a grandson of the king of Denmark.

Fatal Meeting with an Engine.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—The Picayune's Durant, Miss., special says a section boss on the Goodman section left here with his hand car, the crew with him being three negro boys from Goodman. The Aberdeen engine in returning from the junction ran into the hand car, killing two of the boys and fatally injuring the third.

Pennsylvania State Fair Opened.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The state fair was opened under favorable auspices. The attendance was large, and the exhibits outnumbered any previous effort of the State Agricultural society.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

CARLISLE, Pa., Sept. 3.—Jeremiah Garnis, a poor wood cutter, who lived in the mountains back of Mont Alto furnaces, cut a terrible gash in his right leg and died before he could be taken home. He was working at a tree, when his ax glanced and almost severed his right leg, cutting the arteries and bones. A companion tried to stop the flow of blood with a bandage, but was unsuccessful. The wounded man was taken home in a wagon, but died before he reached the door of his house.

Within Nine Feet of Success.

TREMONT, Pa., Sept. 3.—In 1868 a coal operator named Henry Heil spent his entire fortune, amounting to $25,000 or $30,000, in an attempt to reach a supposed coal vein a mile west of this place. When his money and credit were gone his property was sold by the sheriff, and was purchased for a song by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company. Heil's failure caused his death in a short time. The new owners of the property did nothing with it until a few days ago, when the discovery of a rich anthracite vein at the New Lincoln colliery, in the vicinity of Heil's old colliery, induced the coal and iron company to resume work in the Heil tunnel. The work had progressed but nine feet when one of the most valuable coal deposits in the region was uncovered. The drilling cost the company but $100, and the mine will yield them many hundreds of thousands of dollars, which would have been Heil's could he have pushed his drill a few hours longer.

Fatal Results of a Nap.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—The second section of freight train No. 4, on the Pittsburg and Western railway, crashed into the caboose of the first section near Bessemer Junction. William Pitser, flagman, who was sleeping in the caboose, was instantly killed. Conductor Luce was badly cut about the legs. Nine freight cars with contents were wrecked and a large section of the track was torn up. The first section had stalled on a heavy grade. The engineer signaled for the flagman to protect the train, but the man, being asleep in the caboose, failed to do so.

Agricultural Works Burned.

MECHANICSBURG, Pa., Aug. 29.—Fire destroyed the agricultural works of Houck & Comstock of this place. The flames started in the wood shop, and it is thought they were of incendiary origin. Loss on stock and buildings estimated at $20,000, with $5,000 insurance.

For Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 29.—The Democratic state central committee convened in the Bolton house here and nominated Henry Meyer, of Pittsburg, as the candidate for auditor general.

A Runaway Train.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—Motor No. 4, with one passenger car attached, descending Mt. Oliver, on the St. Clair Electric road, became uncontrollable and started down the heavy grade at great speed.

At the sharp curve near Pine street the motor and car left the track, turning over several times before they stopped against a telegraph pole. The motor was smashed to pieces and the car badly wrecked.

Engineer John Gibbeny and Conductor Smythe jumped from the runaway train, escaping with painful injuries.

Mrs. Rachel Herron was badly cut about the head and sustained internal injuries that it is feared may prove fatal.

The wife of Alderman Heinrich was severely hurt about the head.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart and daughter were cut and bruised terribly, but may recover.

Charles Morgan jumped from the car window, sustaining several cuts and bruises.

The cause of the accident is attributed to insufficient electric current.

The motor was the property of the Daft Motor company, of New York, and had not been taken off their hands.

An Iron Furnace Closed by the Sheriff.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Aug. 30.—The Frankstown furnace, operated by James Pierpont of Bellefonte, has been closed by the sheriff. The furnace has been in operation two years, and was making sixteen tons per day. The assets and liabilities are unknown.

Suicide of a Prominent Physician.

CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 30.—Dr. R. H. Milner, a prominent physician of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He had been despondent since the death of his wife, which occurred a year ago. He leaves a daughter 3 years of age.

Congressman Scott's Action Regretted.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 30.—William L. Scott's declination to accept the nomination for re-election to congress is regretted by his friends in this section of the state, and they will try to induce him to change his mind. It is claimed that his Republican allies declare that the district was never so ably represented as it is now, and that they will assist in returning Mr. Scott to congress for a third term.

Glassworkers Strike Expected.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—The glass manufacturers say they cannot pay the eighteen cents a dozen demanded by the engravers, and a general strike is expected. The strike will affect 2,000 men.

His Death Recalls the '73 Panic.

ALTOONA, Pa., Aug. 31.—William M. Lloyd, of this city, died the other night, aged 71 years. At the time of the panic of 1873 Mr. Lloyd had property and other interests in different parts of the country and was connected with a number of banking institutions, one being in New York, one in Evansburg and one in Altoona. When the panic came his assets were among the millions and his liabilities were four times as much as the assets. Bankruptcy proceedings were begun against him Nov. 11, 1875, and the litigation which followed makes a volume of the United States district court proceedings. Mr. Lloyd was well known throughout the country, and his name was coupled with many business transactions owing to his credit and standing.

Henry George and Ex-Governor Hoyt.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The Henry George club of this city has written to ex-Governor Hoyt, asking him to fix a day for a joint debate with Henry George on the free trade question.

Cholera Morbus, Not Cholera.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Eliza Seltzer, reported as having Asiatic cholera, died before she could be taken to a hospital. A certificate of death from cholera morbus was given.

National District of Brassworkers.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—Word was received from the Knights of Labor executive board that as soon as outstanding dues are paid the board will issue a national district charter to the Brassworkers' assembly. This will require about two weeks. Immediately thereupon Master Workman Robinson will issue a call for a meeting of the delegates in New York city. The new national district hopes soon to add to its membership a majority of the 25,000 brassworkers in the country.

! SPRING OPENING !

New Goods ! -:- New Styles

Our New Stock of Goods for Spring and Summer Wear is being unpacked and contains many new designs, patterns and styles.

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Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs

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a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters

are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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Arnica and Oil Liniment

for Man and Beast. The best external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits. It effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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1888

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	SW	V J Bower
	W W	O L Meek.
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A M Butler,
Millheim Boro		Sam'l Welser, Jr.,
Centre Hall Boro		J W McCormick,
Philipsburg	1st W	Jerry Kanley,
	2d W	Joseph Riley
	3d W	Jackson Gorton,
Unionville Boro		J C Smith,
Benner twp		Cornelius Hazle,
Boggs twp	N P	Geo Brown,
do	W P	S F Adams,
do	E P	H L Barnhart,
Burnside twp		Wm Hippie,
College twp		Geo Roan,
Curtin twp		David Brickley
Ferguson twp	E P	D W Miller,
do	W P	Sam'l Harpster, Jr.,
Gregg twp	S P	Wm Hanna,
do	N P	Wm Lose,
Haines twp	E P	J H Orndorf,
do	W P	Calvin Weaver,
Half Moon twp		J H Griffin,
Harris twp		C C Meyer,
Howard twp		Geo D Johston,
Huston twp		Wm Irvinn
Liberty twp		D W Herring,
Marion twp		John S Hoy,
Miles twp		James J Gramley,
Patton twp		P A Sellers
Penn twp		Jacob S Meyer,
Potter twp	N P	Jno W Conley,
do	S P	W W Spangler,
Rush twp	S P	Jno Kennedy,
do	N P	Orrin Vail,
Snow Shoe	W P	Frank Tulberty,
do	E P	J S Ewing,
Spring twp		Perry Gentzel,
Taylor twp		Wm T Hoover,
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INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1y

PUBLIC SALE.—AT THE RESIDENCE OF Levi Murray, Centre Hall, on Friday, Sept. 14, the following articles: Buggy bodies, spring wagon boxes, hearse body and gearing, spokes, wagon and buggy hubs, hickory, ash and oak plank, linn boards, spring wagon gearing, wagon tongues, hickory axles, barrow frames, axletrees, reaches, dash leather, varnish, and other articles in the same line. Terms made known on day of sale.

—Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

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For our Choice and Hardy Nursery Stock. Steady work for energetic, temperate men. Salary and expenses, or commission if preferred. The business quickly and easily learned. Satisfaction guaranteed to customers and agents. Write immediately for terms. State age Address

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Morning and Afternoon Sessions every Weekday except Saturday.

Night Sessions, Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

AT the beginning of the twenty-fourth (24) year, the Principal desires to express his deep sense of thankfulness for generous support in the past, and to solicit a continuance of thet preference and good will he has so long enjoyed.

He respectfully begs leave to assure patrons that he has arranged a course of study for the present year by which young men and women can the more readily acquire tde increased qualification and broader knowledge now demanded by business men and merchants,

He has again created new positions, and still further increased the staff of instructors, by which means he confidently expects to impart a larger amount of knowledge of commercial sciences without any appreciable increase in the length of time needed to complete the course of study.

Eleven hundred and eighty-eight (1188) Students in attendance last year.

Ladies and gentlemen may enroll at any time, and will be charged only from the date of beginning their studies. Office now open.

Office open after September 1st on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings till 9.

Call or write for circular or commencement proceedings.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A.
feb23 Principal and Founder.

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a milliner shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.

p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Caroline McMinn, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

P. B. JORDON,
aug30 6t Administrator.

AGENTS WANTED !

To canvas for one of the Largest, Oldest Established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY, Established 1846.

W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y.
Aug25 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Krumbine, dec'd., late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EZRA KRUMBINE,
aug23 6t Administrator, Centre Hall

DESCHER'S GUN STORE.

GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION Etc., Etc.

A good stock of new guns just received at Deschner's Great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, such as Double B. L. Shot Guns, Double B. L. Rifle and Shot Gun.

Single Rifles, B. L. from $2.57 to $12.
Single B. L. Shot Guns from $4 to $9.

Guns for the Farmer, the Sporting Man, and the Occasional Hunter.

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-V-E-R-Y C-H-E-A-P.-

CALL AT THE GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS, BELLEFONTE.

Sarah's Last Sensation

An Exciting Chapter in the Sharon-Hill Case.

CURSES AND BLOWS IN COURT.

Sarah Althea Hill Terry Violently Denounces the Judge—He Orders Her Removed, and Her Husband Knocks Down the Officer—Wild Confusion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—A sensational scene was enacted in the United states circuit court, when Justice Field read the decision of the court sustaining the previous decision that the alleged marriage contract between Sarah Althea Hill and the late Senator Sharon was a forgery, and that the executors of the Sharon will may proceed without regard to Miss Hill, who is now Mrs. Terry, having married Judge David S. Terry, her counsel. As the reading of the decision proceeded, Mrs. Terry became excited, and jumping up interrupted Justice Field, inquiring if he was about to order her to give up the marriage contract. The judge told her to sit down, whereupon she grew wild with passion, and shouted that it was said that Judge Field had been bought; that she would like to know what figure he valued himself at; that it seemed no one could get justice in that court without a purse, etc.

Judge Field ordered Marshal Franks to remove Mrs. Terry. Franks moved towards her, while she continued to pour out oaths and vulgar language. As Franks took hold of her arm, Judge Terry knocked him down with a terrible blow, declaring that he would let no living man touch his wife. Franks recovered himself, and with deputies and bystanders rushed upon Terry and dragged him out of court. Mrs. Terry was locked up in the marshal's office. Terry soon advanced upon the deputy guarding the room and demanded admission. Being refused, he drew an ugly looking dirk, with an eight inch blade, and threatened to carve his way into the room. Several men jumped upon him and there was a desperate struggle. All finally fell in a heap, and the knife was taken away without any one being injured. Terry was then locked up with his wife. A sachel dropped by Mrs. Terry in the the court room was found to contain an English bulldog revolver, with six chambers loaded.

Marshal Franks afterward entered the marshal's room, and was attacked and beaten about the face and head by Mrs. Terry. A strong guard was then placed in the room. There was great excitement in the court room during the fracas. The room was full of leading lawyers and citizens, attracted by the news that the decision was to be rendered. After quiet was restored Justice Field finished reading the decision and the court retired. When they returned they announced a sentence of six months' imprisonment for Judge Terry and thirty days for Mrs. Terry for contempt of court.

Since the decision above referred to was first rendered the state supreme court has adjudged that Sharon was married to Miss Hill, and that she is entitled to part of his estate. The executors applied to the circuit court for a revival of the decree of forgery, and this was the matter decided.

Terry was formerly judge of the California supreme court, and in 1856, while holding that position, he killed Senator Broderick in a duel growing out of politics.

TO BAR JOHN CHINAMAN.

Congressman Scott's Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, by unanimous consent introduced the following bill supplementing the act approved May 6, 1882, to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese:

Section 1 provides that from and after the passing of this act it shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer, who has been or who may now be, or who may hereafter be a resident within the United States, and who shall have departed therefrom and shall not have returned before the passing of this act, to return to the United States.

Section 2 provides that no certificates of identity provided for in the 4th and 5th sections of the act to which this is a supplement shall hereafter be issued; and every certificate heretofore issued in pursuance thereof is hereby declared void and of no effect; and the Chinese laborer claiming admittance by virtue thereof shall not be permitted to enter the United States.

Section 3 provides that all duties prescribed and liabilities, penalties and forfeitures prescribed by the 2d, 10th, 11th and 12th sections of the act to which this is a supplement, are hereby extended and made applicable to the provisions of that act.

Section 4 provides that all such part or parts of the act to which this is a supplement as are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Mr. Scott stated that if the report as to the rejection of the Chinese treaty was correct, or if the treaty was hereafter ratified there was nothing in the bill in violation of any treaty.

The bill was passed without division.

HEARINGS ON THE TARIFF.

The Senate Sub-Committee Nearly Through with Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Senator Allison, chairman of the sub-committee of the senate committee on finance, having in preparation the tariff bill, says the hearings which have been held almost daily since May 26 last will be closed within ten days, and he gives notice to all interests desiring hearings that they must appear before Sept. 8. The sub-committee has confined its hearings mostly to senators and representatives, as they have been enabled to present the wishes of many more persons interested in the changes of the tariff laws than could otherwise have been heard, but a large number of private citizens from every section of the country have been heard. The hearings have been with open doors, and stenographers have taken the testimony for the use of congress and the people at large, and it has been printed as rapidly as taken. The bill is to be laid before the committee, in accordance with the action of the Republican senatorial conference Thursday night, within ten days, and is to be reported to the senate very soon thereafter.

National Industrial Progress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The following circular showing the progress of the manufacturing industries of the country, including incorporated companies, buildings, etc., as reported to "New Enterprises," New York, for week ending Sept. 1, is as follows:

Buildings costing over $5,000 each, 226	$5,479,792
Bridges, 13	700,000
Churches, 22	975,000
Electric light companies and new plants, 5	255,000
Gas companies, 5	675,000
Manufacturing companies, 54	12,184,250
Mills, factories, etc., 59	1,369,000
Mining companies, 3	4,600,000
Railroads and extensions, 7	12,275,000
Water works, 4	235,000
Total, 498	$38,748,042

BILL NYE'S SUNDAY CHATTER.

He Tells Something of His Multifarious Correspondence—The Dude and His Cane Handle—The Remarkable Experience of Mr. Visscher as a Public Entertainer—A Truly Good Father Who Failed to Discipline His Son Properly—A Few Remarks on Humor.

A GENTLEMAN in my line of life receives a great many curious letters.

"Alfarita," Albuquerque, N. M., writes to know if jeweled garters and garters with gold and silver buckles, costing enormous prices, are being worn in New York, as stated in the fashion columns of the press of the city.

They are, Alfarita, they are. That is not all. Beautiful live beetles with slender gold chains attached to their bodies and costly little mice with ruby eyes are sold by the same jewelers, so that the purchaser of jeweled garters need not be absolutely destitute of something to get frightened at.

Henry Reimbold writes to ask what he can do to wean his nineteen-year-old son, who is his joy and pride, from the buckhorn head of a four-pound cane. I do not know that I have heretofore answered this inquiry, though it has been frequently sent in. It is a serious matter, but if properly managed can be brought to a successful conclusion. Take the cane from him for half a day at a time, substituting moistened bread crumbs and sugar tied up together in the corner of a clean piece of linen, but do not let him cry too hard at night if he has been in the habit of cooling his gums on the head of the cane. Do not spank him and harshly take the cane away from him, but give him the substitute and lull him to rest by singing to him. Gradually you will win him from it, no doubt, but if all other methods fail cover the head of the cane with two parts tar-roofing and eight parts Rough on Rats. He will not die in the house.

HIS CANE.

William O'Mera writes that he has been the author of several thoughts which friends have since told him were thought by other gentlemen and cashed in over one hundred years ago. He is entirely unconscious, he says of plagiarism, and wants to know if such things ever occur to others.

They do sometimes, Mr. O'Mera, but not frequently. The most notable instance, perhaps, was that of William Lightfoot Visscher, originally of Kentucky, afterwards of Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska and California. Mr. Visscher was gifted by nature with a wealth of ripe, red nose and a paucity of hair which induced the railroads in California to run excursion trains down to San Francisco for the benefit of those who had never seen him.

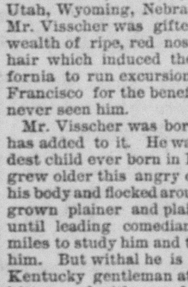
Mr. Visscher was born very plain and he has added to it. He was, perhaps, the reddest child ever born in Kentucky, but as he grew older this angry color left the rest of his body and flocked around his nose. He has grown plainer and plainer as time passed, until leading comedians go thousands of miles to study him and try and make up like him. But withal he is a real old-fashioned Kentucky gentleman at heart, as kind as a kitten, and with one of the widest range of acquaintances of any newspaper man in America.

Many years ago, when the country was new, Mr. Visscher took a troupe down through Southern California by team for the purpose of playing one-night towns. He had previously made several thousand dollars by acting on the suggestion of an old-time bonanza man of San Francisco, and so he bought several teams and spring wagons and started out to give the people who were remote from railroads a wholesome idea of the drama.

The company played mostly in schoolhouses which had an odor of education in them and rat-holes in the floor. These school-houses had no scenery whatever, but mainly a blackboard, on which was inscribed by the last boy who left the building in the afternoon:

> The devil flew from north to south
> With old Miggins in his mouth,
> But when he found he had a fool
> He left him here to teach our school.

Visscher's stage manager, who also took care of the team, was bitterly disappointed in many of the stage effects, and asked Visscher what he had better do. Visscher said that it would be a good idea between acts to write in a plain, clear hand on the blackboard what scenery and topography of country were supposed to be. They tried it, and won a good deal of applause. Visscher, with a countenance on him which reflected credit on the green-room of nature, would come forth with a graceful bow and a piece of chalk, whereupon, amidst thunders of applause he would write on the blackboard: This scene represents a ship at sea. Loud bellering of tempest and slosh of sea. Elements at war with each other, more or less. Ship broaches to and luffing on jib fails to right her. Even the underwriter can not right her. Solitary horseman seen to approach L. U. E. and walk down C. More tempest, with squirts of spray and indications of rain. More bellering of tempest; and tourists heard in an amateur way engaged in prayer of R. U. E., etc., etc.



MR. VISSCHER.

Visscher made the Southern California circuit in this way till he got too courageous and tried it in Mexico. There he did not succeed, as the Mexicans had very little imagination and stated that Visscher was no Wayno. He then returned to San Francisco, putting up lightning rods as he went. He had previously put up every thing else he had.

But he was sure that this was a new idea in the matter of scenery, and so he had resolved to form a syndicate and introduce it on account of the great saving it made in presenting the drama.

When he got back to San Francisco a friend asked him to go one evening and see a Chinese play. Visscher said he didn't mind going to witness a fragment of it, so they went, and about the first feature Visscher noticed was the custom of hanging out a little red wash bill with wormy character and fire-cracker poetry on it between each act.

Visscher asked what it meant, and his guide told him it was simply descriptive of what the scenery was supposed to be, and saved the expense of having scenery painted and mounted for each change.

So the thing that Visscher thought he had invented and could make a fortune from had been in use five or six thousand years among a gang of idolaters who wear their shirts on the outside of their pantaloons and cut off the heads of dishonest and treacherous officials, so as to give the others a chance.

Truths are all old, Mr. O'Mera, and so we have to rely on men like General Badeau for our novelties.

P. G., Georgetown, D. C., writes: "What had I better do with a grown son of mine who is bringing my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave? I have been blessed with three children, but my old heart is left desolate now at a time when I am in the yeller leaf of life. My first boy was the most affectionate little feller you ever see, 'most, and I naturally took to him a good deal, but folks told me that if I didn't look out I'd like him better than I did God, and so I curbed myself and was tolerably strick with him as regards rules, and denied myself whenever I had a tendency to think too much of him.

People told me that God was down on parents that made too much of their children, and so I never really had that enjoyment with the boy that I would if I hadn't a-felt that I ortn't to 'rouse Divine jellussy. Neighbors warned me that if I thought too much of the little feller God would snatch him out of my sight quicker'n scat. However, I must have broken over the rules some way 'r uther, for the boy missteerously died when he was six years old, and I concluded that it stood me in hand to look out more in future not to lay myself open to Divine rath, for I'd tested of it onct.

"I rastled with my grief the best I could and resolved that, with the other two children, I wouldn't lay myself open to critt-tysism, I tried to look on these two children like a disinterested party ort to, and when I'd be tempted to lay aside the rules and have fun with them I'd controle myself and sock a doste of dissyplin to 'em that ort to convince any body that I wasn't going to allow no children of mine to come in beteen me and eternal salvation.

"But what's the result?"

"The girl is there in New York somewhere giving herself up to gayity, and when I went on to see her last fall and paid $22 to get there and home again, I found that the place where she had directed me to, or the place where she was at, according to her letters, was a vacant lot on Ninety-ninth street.

"The other boy is here with us in the home nest. He is twenty-eight years old, but says the home nest is good enough for him. His great fort is to find out what the rules is and then not quite bust 'em. He is a quiet, gentlemanly feller as regards rules, and nobody ever ketched him at any thing. He has got a little job press that he earned gitting up a club for a paper last year. On this he prints cards for other young people, on which is the statement:

> Miss, may I see you home?
> .....

and other devices.

"He had a tendency at one time to run to the papers a good deal and got too fond of our coarse American youmor, I thought, and so I punished him so severely that I didn't know but he would get mad and leave the home nest, but he controlled himself and is still with us. He is a large, strong man now and ort to rustle for his daily bread, but he shudders when I mention his going away from the old roof-tree, as he calls it. He quit reading the course American youmor in the papers when I punished him, but broke out in a new spot, I find, for two weeks ago I dropped on his game. He has been doing a good deal of job work off and on all winter, and sending off a lot of mail and getting a good deal, too, I thought, but till last week I did not know what he was at. I now find that he has compiled a little book of two hundred pages and printed it himself, and he is sending it all over the country broadcast for fifty cents and postage. It is a book which is made up of the broadest youmor and anecdotes from the Old Testament, and he has had the gall to dedicate it to A. Comstock, of your town.

"It honestly would make your hair stand up on end to read it, for it has been put together with dyabollykle skill and yet the law can't touch him. He is reaping a rich harvest and taking his meals in the home nest. What shall I do? He threatens to buy two more jop presses and get his mother and me to jerk 'em on this book. What would be your advice?"

You must refuse to accede to his demands. Both of you must be firm and tell him that you will not kick a jobber under these circumstances. You have made several mistakes, perhaps, but it is not yet too late. You have come at last to the place where you should have come at first. Tell him that rather than submit to his demands you would run away and leave him. Do not say it in a saucy or impudent way, but tell him firmly that you can not do so and then await the result. Probably your first error was in believing that God is irritated when He finds that parents are too fond of their children, and that He thereupon takes a case of croup to that house and chokes those children to death, so that He can have a controlling interest in the whole affliction business.

Humor is a luxury and yet it is a necessity. Every body is permitted to use his own taste and discretion in selecting his style of humor, but you can rest assured he is going to have it in some form or other. Humor, like religion, needs purification, and all is not humor that calls itself so; but whether it be in music, in art, in literature, on the stage or in the pulpit, it is doing more in a good-natured way toward disfiguring the features of error and fraud than many more pretentious agencies. In the first place, it has a bigger audience. In the second place, it has a good-natured audience. In the third place, you can laugh a stubborn man out of a folly when you can not knock him out of it.

You can ridicule him out of it when you can not preach him out of it or pray him out of it. Therefore let a purified and exalted humor keep the sinner good-natured while it makes folly appear foolish and paves the way for what is more profound. In the meantime, P. G., be firm with your son. Tell him firmly that rather than to give up to him, you and your wife will run away from the old roof-tree and never, never come back again. Try at the same time to avoid fixing your affections so firmly on your son that it may be thrown up to you through all eternity.

The book you alluded to is a singular publication, indeed, and shows that your son has a certain kind of genius. It is a sort of genius, however, which, finding itself hemmed in by your harsh and inflexible rules, has taken such materials as it found and has sought to utilize them. What you call the broad humor and anecdote of the Old Testament are matters which I would rather not criticise. Having published several books myself, I have made it a rule never to criticise other authors.

Your son has not gone into this work in the right spirit, evidently, but the consummate genius with which he has evaded the law and the payment of royalty to the author is worthy of General Jay Gould or Colonel Satan.—*Bill Nye, in N. Y. World.*

Nemesis.

Higgins—Sad thing this, about poor Gagley. Choked himself in a restaurant, y' know, with a piece of pie.

Wiggins—Dweadful!

Higgins—Just as he was reading one of his own jokes about the Chicago girl and the pie-knife.—*Judge*

SOME DOCTORS

honestly admit that they can't cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Others say they can but—don't. Ath-lopho-ros says nothing but—*cures.* That's the secret of its success. Years of trial have *proved* it to be a *quick, safe, sure* cure.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 3, 1887
In my own family Athlophoros was used as a last resort, the user having suffered from rheumatism for years and having been treated for the disease by different physicians in this State and Massachusetts without even temporary relief. Upon my recommendation scores of people have used this remedy with the same results claimed for it. C. H. WILSON.

Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1888.
Athlophoros has completely cured me of nervous headache, and I feel thankful for all the good it has done me.
Mrs. LOUISE CHERRY.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

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GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 85	Oats new	$ 25
Wheat, white	83	Rye	55
Corn	52	Barley, No. 1	45
Wheat, new	75		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

LIVES OF THE CANDIDATES.

A TIMELY AND DIGNIFIED WORK BY W. U. HENSEL AND GEORGE F. PARKER.

An agreeable variation from the hackneyed eulogies of campaign literature is furnished in the "Lives and Public Services of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman" by William Uhler Hensel, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pa. and George F. Parker, manag-editor of the New York "Press."

At this late day anything like a eulogy of Grover Cleveland would be a work of grotesque supererogation, and yet, inevitably one feels that the nearer glimpse of the man, afforded by this work must elevate him in the esteem of all thinking men.

This is not a work of apology for any of Mr. Cleveland's acts; and yet, the real facts of certain parts of his life which have been seized upon by his enemies to belittle him or put him in an undignified light, show very clearly a good purpose and clear sense.

From first to last it may truthfully be said that office has sought Grover Cleveland at first. Indeed in vain, as when, in 1867, he declined the U. S. Assistant District Attorneyship for the Northern New York district. But on January 1, 1882, when he became Mayor of Buffalo, it was with the approval of the largest majority the city had ever given.

The kind of political "availability" which consists in official integrity has always been that for which Mr. Cleveland was known. His career as Mayor, the acts which have just been recited and which characterize the whole of his official life were of the sort which rendered him "available" for the candidacy for Governor, 1882, the year of political change and upheavel, favored the man of destiny.

From this point the career of Grover Cleveland belongs to the history of the nation, and it is needless to rehearse it in these columns. The criticism of this biography, however, upon Mr Cleveland's work as Governor, being largely a matter of fact, is well worth reprinting.

Of the book before us it may be said that it is a valuable and excellent work, one in which great compass and variety have not lead to the sacrifice of literary grace and interest. It is, indeed, almost a library of reference. Space forbids any such extended comment upon the excellent review of the life of Allen G. Thurman, as has been given to that of the President. In addition to these leading topics will be found encord of the Democratic National Convention of 1888 including platform and resolutions, a statement of the principles of the leaders of Democracy from Washington down, the President's famous message of December, 1887 on tariff reform, the "Citizens Hand Book" (a large reference book in itself) and many portraits. Pp. 567, Cloth.

The work is issued by the well known house of Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, Chicago, and Kansas City, and is beautifully illustrated. We are not surprised to hear it is having a wonderfully rapid sale through agents.

Here is a fine chance for energetic young men to make money, as every family in the land should be afforded a chance to procure this remarkably interesting and important work and that right speedily.

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Corner Second and Market Sts.
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7j 3m

——Since Mr. Frank Herlacher has left town he has placed in my hands his father's well known Salve, where it can be had at the former prices.
J. D. MURRAY,
Druggist.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Aug. 5, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
" "	Montandon		5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
" "	Renovo		8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie		3 50 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
" "	Montandon		10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport		11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven		12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg		11 25a m
" "	Montandon		1 14 a m
" arr at	Williamsport		2 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven		2 50 p m
" "	Renovo		4 30 p m
" "	Kane		8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 45 p m
" "	Montandon		5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven		8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo		9 00 p m
	(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		7 40 a m
" "	Montandon		9 37 a m
" "	Williamsport		10 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 34 a m
" "	arrives Renovo		12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 05 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" "	Williamsport		8 15 a m
" "	Montandon		9 17 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 a m
" "	Renovo		10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport		12 20 p m
" "	Montandon		1 22 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg		3 13 p m
" "	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO ACM leaves	Renovo		4 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven		5 05 p m
" "	Williamsport		6 20 p m
" "	Montandon		7 23 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg		9 30 p m
" "	Philadelphia		4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		3 00 p m
" "	Renovo		11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven		11 58 p m
" "	Williamsport		1 25 a m
" "	Montandon		2 27 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M	
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45	
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35	
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26	
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20	
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08	
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53	
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43	
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08	
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55	
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45	
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35	
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27	
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20	
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13	
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05	
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00	
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55	
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50	
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40	
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34	
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a.m, 6.00 p m and 7.30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't

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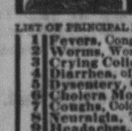

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2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

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S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor
Terms reasonable. Good sample room on first floor.

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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
28june tf

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Special rates to witnesses and jurors. Bus
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Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

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SALESMEN WANTED TO HANDLE OUR thoroughly reliable nursery stock. We engage men on liberal commission, or on salary and expenses, and guarantee permanent employment; success. Facilities unequalled; prices reasonable; outfit free; decided advantages to beginners. Write ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y. 12jul3t

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Woodland coal, just from the mines,—leaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre Hall roller mill. Best fuel for summer.
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"My son had an abcess in his side, that discharged two quarts of matter. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher cured him." J. F. Brooks, Painesville, Ohio.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—An examination of the accounts of M. M. Small, deceased, bookkeeper of H. Groby & Co.'s bank, at Miamisburg, Ohio, shows that he embezzled $12,000. His peculations extended over a period of ten years.

—The loss to Washington county, Penna., by the recent storm as footed up by the Commissioners, is $150,000. Fifty bridges were washed away.

—A train struck a carriage at Stevenson, Alabama, on the 26th, containing J. F. Moulton, wife and child. Moulton was killed, the child fatally injured, and Mrs. Moulton slightly injured. Moulton attempted to drive across the track when the horse balked. The Northwest limited passenger train going west ran off the track near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 26th, demolishing the locomotive and severely injuring Engineer George Arnold and Firemen John Hosock. The passengers escaped unhurt.

—Forest fires are burning on all sides of Ishpeming, Michigan. The fires extend on both sides of the railroad for many miles. Many buildings have been burned and the farmers have lost everything. It is thought that there will be a heavy loss of life as the smoke is so heavy that people in the country lose their way and the fire surrounds them.

—Joseph Elliott shot and killed Harry Spear, at Fort Worth, Texas, recently. They quarreled over the sale of a lot of cattle. Two bystanders were shot but not fatally. Dr. A. G. Paddock, a leading citizen and retired dentist, while temporarily insane, shot his son in Ridgefield, Connecticut, on the 25th, and then took his own life. Frank Carson and Adie Pierce, residents of Brandywine village, Delaware, quarreled on the evening of the 25th, and Pierce struck Carson a blow with his fist, which caused him to fall dead. Both men had been drinking. Thomas Jeffries shot and killed Jacob Pollock, at Uniontown, Penna., on the evening of the 25th. Pollock assaulted Jeffries because the latter slapped a boy in the face. They were both intoxicated.

—Four beams on the fifth floor of a new building in West Eighty-third street, New York, gave way on the 25th on account of being overloaded with material, and four men were precipitated to the lower floor, two of whom fell to the cellar. A man named Flynn was killed, and the three others, named Durgin, McCune and Quinn, were severely injured. John Durgin died on the 26th. The bodies of three boys, supposed to be the remains of Frederick Stosterman, 19 years old; Frederick Boegel, 13 years old, and William Keizer, 19 years old, of Brooklyn, were washed ashore at Canarsie Beach on the evening of the 25th. The boys left home on the 22d for a fishing excursion to Canarsie, and have not returned. A train on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran down three tramps near Jersey City, New Jersey, on the 25th. One man (colored) was killed, one fatally and the other seriously injured. The boiler of a threshing machine exploded on the farm of Frank Stranahan, seven miles from Corry, Pa., on the 24th. William Clough and Arthur McCray were killed and Perry Corry and Jefferson Boutwell were severely injured. An explosion of twenty thousand pounds of powder occurred in the drying house of the Giant Powder Company, near West Berkeley, California, on the 24th. Two white men and three Chinamen were killed.

—A despatch from Marquette, Michigan, says forest fires are raging all along the railway lines of the peninsula. At Mumford 25 buildings have been burned. At Carney the Menasha Wooden Ware Company lost 500 cords of staves, a barn and 40 tons of hay. Brown & Co. lost $29,000 worth of bark and cedar posts. It is feared that in the back districts there will be loss of life.

—Policeman William Tillman, while on duty in New York early on the morning of the 27th, was detected by Roundsman Bingham in the act of robbing a plumber's store. When caught he had taken a lot of lead pipe and brass goods, and was throwing them over the yard fence. Tillman is a prominent member of Reno Post, G. A. R. At Williamstown, New York, on the evening of the 26th, three farmers surprised a burglar while wrecking a safe. He dashed through a window and was shot and dangerously wounded in the side. He refuses to disclose his identity. William F. Clark, alias Colt, who has been arrested in New York for forgery, has, it has been discovered, been operating quite extensively. His forgeries will aggregate about $10,000, and his victims were large business firms. A man calling himself E. S. Burns, and representing himself to be an agent for Savage & Green, of South Omaha, Nebraska, bought 138 steers from Cunningham & Haas, of St. Paul, on the 27th. He gave them a draft on Savage & Green for $3374 in payment. After selling the steers he disappeared. The draft was worthless, and Savage & Green have no such agent.

—A freight train of forty-two cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad became disconnected near Strafford Station on the morning of the 27th, and as the two sections came together some of the cars were derailed and set on fire. Eighteen cars were destroyed, and the track was damaged so that traffic was stopped for some hours. Two tramps, who were stealing a ride, were severely injured. A stock train ran into a herd of cattle near Fort Buford, Dakota, on the 26th. Seventeen cars of stock were ditched, killing thirty-five head. Two train hands were injured. As a picnic party were crossing a trestle on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, near Janesville, Wisconsin, on the evening of the 26th, a freight train came along and knocked Miss Maggie Punzle to the rocks, 30 feet below. She was killed. The others escaped by crawling out on the end of the ties. While a flat car was being raised to the track of the Michigan Central Railroad, at East Saginaw, Michigan, on the 26th, the derrick used for that purpose fell over into a crowd of sightseers. Two brothers named Collier were killed and several persons were badly injured. Thomas Lewis, a switchman, in Louisville, Kentucky, had his foot caught in a frog on the evening of the 26th, and before he could be released it was struck and killed by a locomotive. Charles A. Doran, a clerk in a hardware store in Detroit, Michigan, was on the 27th struck on the head by a box of hinges which fell down the hatchway, and fatally injured. Robert and Ralph Mulvane, brothers, were fatally injured by the fall of a plasterers' scaffold at Canton Ohio, on the 27th.

—N. B. Lutes, a lawyer in Tiffin, Ohio, purchased a fine dog as a playmate for his children. On the 27th, he was out walking with his little girl and the dog was taken along. Suddenly the animal began to froth at the mouth and attacked Mr. Lutes, who took the child in his arms, and, with a heavy cane, succeeded, after a hard fight, in driving the dog away. The dog was finally killed at the water works before he had bitten any person

—During a storm in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the afternoon of the 27th, the flagstaff and cupola of the New Jersey Rubber Works was struck by lightning. The cupola was set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. There were 300 persons, a majority of them women, in the rooms, and many of them were stunned and many became panic-stricken. Great excitement prevailed

—As Michael P. Daly was about to open his butcher shop in Boston on the 27th, he was fatally stabbed by an unknown colored man. Joel Dredzynski, a Polish lumber shover in Chicago, was fatally shot on the 26th by an unknown man who made his escape. In Columbus, Indiana, on the evening of the 26th, Frank and Elam Hall, brothers, quarrelled about politics with Jacob Reany, a man of 65 years of age. A fight ensued, in which Reany used an axed. Frank's skull was fractured and he died soon after, while Elam, who also sustained fatal injuries, died on the 27th.

—A motor and car on the South Side Electric Railway, in Pittsburg, ran away on the morning of the 28th ult. At the bottom of the hill it jumped the track and crashed into a telegragh pole. The seven passengers were injured; Mrs. Rachel Herron, it is feared, fatally. The engineer lost control of the brake. Two trains, a freight and passenger, collided on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, near Lima, Ohio, on the 28th ult. Several passengers were slightly injured. A flagman sent to warn the passenger train failed to perform his duty. He disappeared after the collision. An extra freight train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad collided with a construction train at Rock Creek, Iowa, on the afternoon of the 27th ult. Ten cars and an engine were wrecked. G. A. Rose, roadmaster, and Patrick Healy and Patrick Griffin, section men, were killed. Two other men were injured.

—The steamship Bratsbud, with coal, from Sydney for Montreal, struck a rock at Cape Chette, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 25th ult., and was run aground at Ste. Felicite. On the evening of the 26th ult. a terrible storm arose and on the 27th ult. the captain left the vessel taking with him two lady passengers. The crew of seventeen men remained on board until next morning, when the ship began to break up. They tried to reach the shore in two small boats, but both were upset and fifteen of the seventeen men were drowned.

—The yellow fever report from Jacksonville, Florida, on the 28th ult, showed 21 new cases for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock. There were three deaths.

—Two sections of a freight train on the Pittsburg and Western Railway collided on the morning of the 28th ult. near Bessemer Junction, Penna. Nine cars were wrecked, and William Fitzer, flagman, was killed. James Gazlin, a young man well known as a turfman, was killed on the morning of the 28th ult. at Bowling Green, Kentucky, by being crushed against a stall by an unruly horse. Effie Williamson, aged 18 years, was killed by a train near Long Branch Station, Virginia, on the afternoon of the 27th ult. Berta and Edna Smith and Fred. Barnard, all about 12 years of age, were drowned on the 28th ult. at Hyannis, Massachusetts, by the capsizing of a boat.

—H. S. Benjamin and F. A. Bates, members of the bankrupt mining stock firm of Moore, Benjamin & Co., in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy and their bail fixed at $10,000. The charge of conspiracy is made in connection with a civil action brought by Mrs. Helen Warner to recover $30,000 from the bankrupt firm. She placed her money in the firm's mining stocks, and claims that she was guaranteed against loss.

—A heavy white frost covered the ground in the lowlands at Dover, New Hampshire, on the morning of the 28th ult. The damage to the crops will be large.

—Frank Lavelly was arrested in Shickshinny, Penna., on the 29th ult., for passing counterfeit money. Considerable of the spurious money and a set of tools were secured by the officers. Lavelly made a confession, implicating a number of people of good standing. Herbert L. Smith, of Washington, D. C., was committed in New York on the 29th ult. on the charge of passing a number of checks which were drawn on Wm. Mayse & Co., bankers, Washington, and forging that firm's name in certification. Stone, Lyttle and Comiskey, the three men in Ogdensburg, New York, charged with stealing opium from the Custom House, were committed on the 29th ult., being unable to furnish $20,000 bail required in each case.

—Thirty-four new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health in Jacksonville, Florida, for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 29th ult. Four deaths were reported for the same. Leading colored citizens on the 29th ult, organized an auxiliary association to assist the Relief Committee and help keep order,

—It is reported that a race war is threatened at Wabbassa, Arkansas. "The negroes have a township ticket, there is a compromise ticket with whites and blacks divided, and the straight Democratic ticket. A negro politician, named John Taylor, is the cause of the trouble, the whites vowing that, unless he desists from crooked practices, there will be bloodshed. Taylor has taken to the woods."

—Miss Mary Cross, of Orange, New Jersey, had her pocket picked of $300 at Asbury Park, on the 29th ult. Pickpockets are very active at that place.

—While partridge hunting at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, on the 29th ult., Daniel O'Connell, Assistant U. S. District Attorney of New York city, accidentally shot John Shey, his guide. Shey, whose recovery is doubtful, has made a statement exonerating O'Connell.

—Mrs. Mary C. Hume, wife of Professor R. W. Hume, dropped dead while preparing to bathe in the surf at Goodground, Long Island, on the afternoon of the 29th ult. She was 60 years of age.

—The boiler of a freight engine on the Lehigh Valley Railroad exploded while ascending the mountain near Wilkesbarre on the afternoon of the 29th ult. Joseph Vanhorn, a brakeman, was killed, and two other train men were slightly injured. A collision between two freight trains on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Clifton Forge, Virginia, on the morning of the 29th ult., resulted in the death of two brakemen and one engineer, Joseph Newman. The other engineer was badly hurt. Mrs. Ann Jack was struck and killed by an express train at Eatontown, New Jersey, on the 28th ult.

—Peter H. Head, a farmer, and his son-in-law, Samuel Milton, who had long been at feud, met on the road near Springfield, Kentucky, on the afternoon of the 27th ult., and began firing at each other. Head was mortally wounded and died in a few hours. In Kansas City, on the evening of the 27th ult., Charles H. Jackson, from New Mexico, married the sister of George Lee, much against Lee's wishes. Meeting on the street on the 27th ult., the two men exchanged pistol shots and Lee fell dead Jackson was exonerated by the Coroner's jury, but his wife has left him

—Dr. R. H. Milner, a prominent citizen of Chester, Penna., committed suicide on the morning of the 19th ult., by shooting himself in the head. He had been despondent since the death of his wife, more than a year ago. Joseph Breed, Assistant Cashier of the Hartford National Bank, in Hartford, Connecticut, committed suicide on the 29th ult., by cutting his throat. He was 35 years of age. He was a trustee of three estates, and it is rumored that his accounts were or had been short on all of these. Officers of the bank say his accounts there are all right.

—George Shethart, a farmer, near Winamac, Indiana, while fighting a stubble fire, on the 29th ult., was overcome by the heat and falling to the ground was burned to death.

—Mrs. H. M. Dubois has been arrested in Oak Grove, Michigan, on the charge of arson. The house was insured, as was also her husband's life. Coal oil was found scattered over the entire house. John Gregory, another counterfeiter, was arrested on the 30th ult. at Shickshinny, Penna. John B. McCutcheon, who was Treasurer of Lafayette, Indiana, and who died a few weeks since, is found to be short in his accounts to the amount of $3190.

—A passenger train on the Cumberland Valley Railroad on the 30th ult. struck a four-horse team belonging to Joseph Horst, near Hagerstown, Maryland, killing Horst's twelve-year-old son and three of the horses.

—Early on the morning of the 30th ult., Frederick Schuneman was shot and killed in Chicago by foot pads. It is thought he was being robbed and attempted to defend himself. His assailants cut one of this pockets open to get his money, and took his watch, breaking the chain. There is no clew to the murderers. Dr. J. W. Arnold was shot and killed by W. J. McMath near Shreveport, Louisiana, on the 29th ult. It is not known what they quarreled about. A. J. Throckmorton, a nephew of Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, committed suicide in Denver, Colorado, on the 29th ult. Despondency, caused by poverty and whisky, is supposed to be the cause.

—Michael Angelo Latouche, Antonio Latouche and Francis Moore were killed near South Bethlehem, New York, on the evening of the 29th ult. They were clearing away the debris from a two weeks' blast in the rock, when one of them struck a dynamite cartridge, which exploded. The boiler of a portable engine at the ice works in Denton, Texas, burst on the 29th ult., killing Robert Kirkpatrick, the engineer, and fatally injuring John Benson, foreman. One end of the Hagemister Brewery Company's shed, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, fell out on the afternoon of the 29th ult., killing Charles Lebanon and August Zass, who were filling a bin with coal at the time.

—P. W. Van Antwerp, a detective from Cincinnati, was found in the street in Chicago on the morning of the 31st ult, with his skull fractured. He had been following Frank Kline, a notorious train robber, for several months and at last found him in Chicago. When Van Antwerp attempted to arrest Kline he was struck on the head with some blunt instrument. Kline escaped. Benjamin F. Walker was shot and killed in Louisville, Kentucky, on the evening of the 30th ult. by Jos. Lambert. Walker had been drinking and assaulted Lambert. Elias Kahn, a German cigar maker, 61 years old, killed his wife and then committed suicide at their home in New York on the 31st ult. William Murphy, a well-known farmer near Owensboro, Kentucky, was shot and killed by James Hardesty, a merchant, on the afternoon of the 30th ult. Hardesty refused to give any reason for killing Murphy. A burglar was shot dead on the morning of the 31st ult, at the grocery store of Henry Fiske, in Cliftondale, Massachusetts. In prying open a shutter the thieves, three in number, set off a burglar alarm, which awoke Charles W. Amenge and F. W. Price, who slept in an upper room. Price shot at the burglars as they were leaving the store, the bullet striking one in the head, and causing instant death.

—The new air shaft of the Mount Pleasant Colliery, at Hyde Park, Penna., was blown up on the afternoon of the 31st ult, by the ignition of the gas in the mine below. The head of the shaft was blown fifty feet into the air, and the fan and head house were wrecked. Several men were injured, but none fatally.

—At New Lisbon, Ohio, Mrs. Thompson gave birth to a child several days ago, and her husband, then absent, was telegraphed for. He returned on the evening of the 29th ult., but instead of going home, went to a saloon and got drunk. His conduct so affected his wife that on the morning of the 30th ult. she left the house and drowned herself and her infant in a small stream near by. John Fillhart, aged 93 years, hanged himself in his son's barn in Depauville, New York, on the evening of the 30th ult. No cause is assigned for the act. George Buchanan committed suicide in Albany, New York, on the evening of the 30th ult., by jumping from a fourth story window. He was despondent over the death of his wife.

—A telegram from Mount Washington, New Hampshire, says that on the evening of the 27th ult., there was a heavy thunder storm, accompanied by huge hailstones. On the 28th ult., the mercury fell several degrees below the freezing point, while the wind blew at the rate of over 100 miles an hour. By the morning of the 29th ult., ice nearly four inches thick covered the western windows of the station. The telegraph lines to the summit were broken down by the weight of ice and were not repaired until the 31st ult.

—W. J. Crocker, a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was knocked from a car and killed by a mail catcher at Clapper's Station, 26 miles from Washington, on the 29th ult.

—Jacob G. Souders, of Philadelphia, operator of the Crystal Colliery, at New Castle, near Pottsville, Pa., was fatally injured on the 31st ult. while assisting in making up a train of coal cars. Through the failure of a defective brake a collision occurred. Mr. Souders died in a short time.

—It rained all day on the 31st ult. in central Mississippi and great damage was done to cotton. Trains on the Little Jackson Railroad were delayed by floods. Advices from Villa Lerdo, Mexico, report heavy rains, with a stoppage of all communication except by rail. The destruction of the cotton crop is feared.

—The horse attached to a barouche containing the family of Captain J. J. Vandergrift ran away in Pittsburg on the 31st ult. The carriage collided with a lamp post and was demolished. Mrs. J. J Vandergrift, Mrs. Harry Vandergrift and Miss Victoria Vandergrift were severely hurt. The driver had his right shoulder broken. Both horses were killed. The boiler of Uhler's Saw Mill, near Sherman, Illinois, exploded on the 30th ult., killing N. M. Richard, William Martin, and fatally injuring William Yocum.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 27th, another conference was ordered on the Army Appropriation bill. A resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Stewart, calling for copies of reports, affidavits and communications on which the General Land Commissioner based his letter on the subject of timber depredations was adopted, with an amendment by Mr. Edmunds, excepting "such as ought to be withheld for purposes of justice." The report of the Judiciary Committee on the Jackson, Mississippi, election was taken up, and Mr. Wilson concluded his speech on the subject. Mr. Walthall, of Mississippi, replied to Mr. Wilson, after which the matter went over. A message was received from the President vetoing the bill appropriating $150,000 for a public building at Sioux City. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 28th ult., the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar on the 24th ult. and amended by Mr. Edmunds was agreed to, calling on the President for copies of correspondence, etc., with Great Britain in relation to the treatment of American vessels in Canadian waters. The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was explained by Mr. Allison. The discussion of the report took a wide range pending which the Senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 29th ult., Mr. Reagan introduced a bill, which was referred, to permit the introduction of jute bagging free of duty. A resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Plumb was agreed to, asking the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and report next session the extent of the diversion of the waters of the Platte and Arkansas rivers and their tributaries in Colorado. The conference report of the Sundry Civil bill was again discussed, and further conference was ordered on the bill. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 30th ult., Mr. Blair introduced a resolution, which was referred, instructing the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, with the aid of disinterested experts, to examine fully the system of mechanical telegraphy now on exhibition in the Capitol, and if found as represented, to secure it for the benefit of the people. The consideration of the President's retaliation message was resumed by Messrs. George and Cullom. The matter then went over. A bill was reported restoring to the United States certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Fortifications bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Cullom offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether the transit in bond, free of duty, of Canadian goods, has been permitted across the territory of the United States since July 1, 1885, when Article 29 of the Treaty of Washington and Section 3 of the act of March 1, 1873, are said to have ceased to be in force. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 31st ult., the House joint resolution to extend until September 15 the temporary provision for the expenses of the Government was passed. Mr. Cullom's resolution in relation to transit of goods to and from Canada in bond was considered and went over. The Fortification bill was passed with amendments, and a conference ordered on the disagreeing votes. Mr. Stewart gave notice that on the 3d he would insist on the consideration of the bill to admit Washington as a state, it being the unfinished business. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 27th a number of bills were introduced under the call of States and refused. Leave of absence for 16 days was granted to Messrs. Hovey and Matson, the rival candidates for Governor of Indiana. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the deficiency bill, and the decision of the chair ruling the French Spoliation Claims section out of the bill was sustained by a vote of 105 to 59. The bill was reported to the House and passed. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to suspend, for a given period, the duty on cotton bagging. Adjourned.

In the House on the 28th ult., leave of absence was granted for ten days to Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who has an engagement to make speeches in Maine. Leaves of absence were also granted to Messrs. Stewart, of Texas, and Tuner, of Georgia. Mr. Holman introduced a bill, which was referred, suspending all laws touching the disposal of public lands, except the Homestead law. The Oklahoma bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 29th ult., a joint resolution was passed to provide temporarily (until September 15) for the expenditures of the Government coming under the Army and Sundry Civil bills. The bill "for the printing of Government securities in the highest style of art" was passed. The bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Division of the Pension Bureau was considered. The Oklahoma bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 30th ult. a letter was presented from Representative Tracy, of New York, resigning his membership in the Committee on Coinage and Pacific Railroads. The resignation was accepted. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a substitute for the Wilson Retaliation bill. It was ordered printed and recommitted. The Oklahoma bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no action was taken on amendments, owing to the impossibility of getting a quorum. Adjourned.

In the House on the 31st ult., a conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was considered, pending which a recess was taken. The evening session was devoted to private pension bills.

THE SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUST.

Habits of a Remarkable Insect Which Lives Seventeen Years in the Soil.

Professor Riley has called attention to the facts that during the present year two broods of the periodical cicada or so called seventeen year locust will make their appearance in different parts of the country. He asks in a circular sent out from the department of agriculture at Washington for information in regard to the appearance of these locusts whenever seen. Readers who send this information to Professor Riley will doubtless do a service to science and indirectly to themselves.

In its winged state the seventeen year old locust is of a black color, with transparent wings and wing covers, the thick anterior edge and larger veins of which are orange red, and near the tips of the latter there is a dusky zigzag line in the form of the letter W, supposed by the superstitious to indicate war. The eyes are red, the rings of the body are edged with dull orange, and the legs are of the same color. The wings expand from two and one-half to three and one-quarter inches.

In its many years af underground life this insect does more or less damage by feeding upon the roots of plants, but its manifest injury is when in the perfect state the female deposits her eggs in the twigs of fruit and other trees, where punctured limbs, as a rule, languish and die soon after the eggs are hatched. The eggs are of a white color, about one-twelfth of an inch long and taper at each end. The insects hatched out are grub like in form and are covered with little hairs. They soon find their way to the soil, into which they descend to where the roots are most abundant. The only change to which they are subjected during the long period of their subterranean confinement is an increase of size and the more complete development of the four small scale like prominences on their backs, which represent their future wings. When the time arrives for them to issue from the ground they come out during successive nights in great numbers, come up the trees, fasten themselves to the same with their claws and proceed to cast off their skins. A long rent appears in the skin of the back, and through this the cicada pushes itself, and withdrawing its legs and wings from their separate cases, crawls away, leaving its empty pupa skin.

Within a fortnight after their final transformation the females begin to lay their eggs, and in six weeks the whole generation becomes extinct. Such are in brief the general habits of this remarkable insect, which passes seventeen years of its life in the soil and at stated periods appears for a short time to life above ground.

ORANGE WATER ICE.—Ten oranges two lemons one pint sugar, one quart of water. Cut the rinds very thin from the oranges, then make like currant water ice

LEGENDS OF TREES.

What is Said of Them in Mythological Story.

The tree figures in the earliest cosmogonies. In the Garden of Eden stood the tree of life, whose fruit would have bestowed perpetual youth upon the first pair, and near it was the tree of knowledge, fatal to them and to the destiny of man. According to a mediæval legend, the former was transplanted to Abraham's garden, a thousand years after the fall of man, and an angel came down to tell him that upon it the Redeemer would be sacrificed after having descended from it. A Scotch tradition assigns to the apple tree the honor of being the tree of knowledge.

In Norse cosmogony, the tree plays a still more important part. It is here the world tree—Yggdrasil—whose foliage is the clouds, the stars, its fruit and the sea its bed. At its foot bubbles the fountain of life, and from its branches fire was brought to man. Under it sit the three Nornes who weave the events of man's life. Its roots extend into the highest heaven and into the deepest hell. This tree was an ash, and another legend says Odin created Adam from the ash and Eve from the elm.

Like this is the famous soma tree, which stands on an island in the middle of a lake, guarded by fish. From it is distilled the soma or amita, the drink of immortality. Near it stands another tree, called the inviolate, bearing the seeds of all plants and flowers. In its branches are perched the eagles. When one rises a thousand branches break off, scattering the seed over the earth.

Like the Norse world tree, the intelligent oak of Dodona had its roots in deepest hell, and a fountain at its foot gave forth the oracular sayings of Jupiter. This evergreen oak spoke its thoughts, even when cut down, for of it was the intelligent prow of the Argos made.

The "tree of life" was not merely a figure of speech in ancient belief. Many Greek and Persian families claimed descent from trees. Cadmus sprang from a tree, the Achamenidae claimed a similar descent, and even Mars, according to one legend, was the offspring of a tree. Pliny says there stood before the temple of Quirinus, at Rome, two myrtle trees—one the patrician, the other the plebian—and that, as these orders of society grew or diminished in importance, its tree flourished or pined.

Among savage tribes the tree is often a god. The Ojibways thought certain trees were deities, and made offerings to them. The Dacotahs worshipped many trees, especially medicine wood. Carolina Indians ventorat the youpon, or wild fig tree; the Mayas recognized a divinity in trees; the Tepanecs worshipped them, and Darwin saw a tribe which venerated a tree, the home of a deity called Wallechu. They poured libations through a hole bored in it, and around it were the bones of horses that had been sacrificed. Indian tribes generally worshiped trees, and some thought that they sprang from them. Darien tribes descended from trees, and some of the Aztecs claimed their origin from two trees in a wooded gorge.

As the tree was the origin of life, it was also thought the home of souls after life was ended. Empedocles says souls of the highest virtue passed into trees. The old classical tale of Philemon and Baucis assigned them a final home in trees as a reward for charity shown to Zeus. Another tradition says the penitent Myrrha became a tree, and the drops which fall from the bark (myrrh) are her tears. Dante traversed a leafless wood, in the bark of every tree of which was imprisoned a suicide, and he spoke to Pietrodelle Vigne. The Greek Dryads were fabled to have their abodes in trees. Ojibway Indians thought trees possessed souls, and never cut them, some fearing to pain them. In many places in Germany trees are thought to be the first abodes of infants.

The tree of knowledge also occurs in popular lore. In north Germany, when the master dies, some one must go into the garden and stand under a tree and say: "Master is dead," for, if the tree is not informed, there will be another death. An Ojibway tale represents a tree as whispering a tale of love to a certain maiden who dedicates herself to it, dies, and is often seen wandering in the forest. According to a Maori myth, heaven and earth were once joined in an embrace so close that their children had no place to dwell. But Tanemahuta, father of trees, pushed them asunder with his branches. These ideas concerning the divinity of trees led to their worship in primitive times.

In the deepest groves abide the gods. Primitive nations inhabited the forest, and the tree was their first shelter. The centre of the early Greek as well as of the Teutonic dwelling was a tree, around which spread the house. Groves were the first temples, and the Gothic church is but a grove turned into stone. In old German dialects temple and grove are the same word. Tree worship was the foundation of Germanic and Celtic religion. Down to the introduction of Christianity in the north, the dieties were worshiped in sacred groves, and on the boughs of the trees hung the heads of sacrificed animals. As late as the eleventh century trees were worshiped in many places. The Druids, as is well known, worshiped and sacrificed in groves, and the oak was a sacred tree to them.

SUMMER RESORT HOTEL MAN—I am very sorry, sir, but you won't do here and I must dispense with your services.

New Clerk—Eh! What's the matter?

"You are too thin skinned."

"Sir?"

"Oh, I mean no offence, none at all; it's your misfortune, not your fault. You see your skin is so thin that the blood shows through. You blush up easily and when the thermometer is over 150 in the shade your face gets so red and you look so uncomfortable that it drives away custom."

SURPRISED DAME — What? And you have refused Mr. De Goode? I thought you liked him.

Lovely Daughter—I did, but none of the other girls seemed to care a snap for him

Our Baby.

Up on the hillside the baby lies,
To and fro in a hammock swaying,
Watching the sunbeams over her head
With the green leaves of the tree-tops playing.
Blow softly, winds, a lullaby;
Rock her gently, 'twixt earth and sky.

What lights and shadows in baby's face,
Sunshine and cloud there meet together,
But she's a treasure to pet and kiss,
Love and fondle, in all sorts of weather,
Blow softly, winds, a lullaby;
Rock her gently, 'twixt earth and sky,

Sweet little mouth, like a rosebud wet;
Eyes ever changing, now blue, now brown;
White dimpled hands and quivering feet;
Ears pink, like a shell on the seashore strown.
Blow softly, winds, a lullaby;
Rock her gently, 'twixt earth and sky,

Dusky the silken fringes of hair
Round her brow like a halo lying,
When by "Old Sol," the alchemist true,
They are turned to gold—all art defying,
Blow softly, winds, a lullaby,
Rock her gently, 'twixt earth and sky,

I've finished my song, but the singing
Of your charms never can be complete,
The fairy grace of your baby face—
My daisy, my pearl, my sweet Marguerite;
Blow softly, winds, a lullaby;
Rock her gently, 'twixt earth and sky,

BEATING AN ENGINE.

Some time ago a friend of mine, a Mr. Will Jackson, went West on a business trip, taking his bicycle with him, and out there, at the time of which I speak, a bicycle was a great rarity. In fact, in many places where Mr. Jackson sojourned, the people didn't know what to make of the machine, and the most extravagant surmises were indulged in by them as to its properties, etc. For instance, at one place the inhabitants, who must have been an exceptionally bright lot of people, wanted to know if Jackson could get up enough speed on the velocipede to cover six miles an hour; while in another locality, evidently one of the liveliest spots of the live West he was credited with being able to go fifty miles an hour. Now bicyclers, as a class, bear a remarkably good reputation for veracity as compared with the votaries of other outdoor pastimes.

Such a state of affairs as I have just mentioned was very embarrassing to a man of Mr. Jackson's nature, for he liked his bicycle, and, indeed, all bicycles, too well to allow the idea to prevail that they could only get along at the rate of six miles an hour, while, on the other hand, like all bicyclers, he was too truthful to allow for a moment the impression to go about that he could ride fifty miles an hour on his bicycle. The continual questioning relative to the matter was annoying, too, and he was wishing for something out of the common to turn up fully to proclaim the properties and powers of the machine, when fortune kindly threw in his way the opportunity which he wished for.

Just as he was giving up all hopes of such an opportunity cropping up, the desired loophole through which he might squeeze something to astonish the natives, laid itself, so to speak, at his feet, through the agency of an engineer on one of the locomotives of the M. and M. Railway.

Mr. Jackson happened to be at Lyresburg, Mo., and, as usual, much interest was taken among the people in his bicycle. In this place the prevailing sentiment was that of ridicule for both the machine and its rider, and the remarks of an engineer to whom I have before referred were so offensive that Jackson got quite riled, so riled in fact, that on the engineer making some remark more than unusually strong, he there and then offered to race him, the said engineer, to Stokleyville, fifty miles down the road.

The engineer was to take a cattle train of fifty cars over that section of the road on the afternoon of the day on which the bet was made, and Jackson agreed to have out his bicycle and race him. Now, all along from Lyresburg to Stokleyville, a cinder-path runs by the railroad, so that Jackson's proposed attempt to beat the train does not appear so wild a venture as you might at first suppose it to be.

The appointed hour came, and the whole town turned out to see the train and the bicycler start, and a telegram was sent on to Stokleyville for all the people there to turn out, also, and witness the termination of the novel race.

Well, the moment for starting arrived, the whistle sounded, the train moved, and Jackson was just about to mount, when suddenly he flung his machine into the hands of the telegraph clerk, who formed one of the gaping crowd, and saying: "By gosh, I've left my saddle-bag in the office!" he rushed into the operator's sanctum, followed by cries of "Look sharp!" "Make haste!" etc.

He wasn't gone any time before he returned, carrying the saddle-bag, which he flung on to the handles of his machine, and in half a second he was closing in on the last car of the train, which was already well under way.

"Now, the people outside the telegraph office, of course, could not very well be aware of the fact that Jackson understood telegraphy, nor were they aware that the operator at Stokleyville was a bosom friend of his.

The following message, received by the Stokleyville operator while the Lyresburg population were engaged in watching the start of the race, would have opened wider some already wide-open eyes, and explained clearly why Jackson came to leave his saddle-bag in the operator's office.

"LYRESBURG.

"DARLING BILL:—Grease the railroad tracks two miles this side of Stokleyville. See you later. WILL JACKSON."

The above was the telegram which caused Bill Stone's eyes to open also to a considerable extent as he perused the curious document in his office at Stokleyville. Bill bore the reputation of never allowing a friend to "get left," as he termed it, so there was something peculiarly suggestive in the deliberate manner in which he folded up the dispatch and then took an hour and a half's leave off from work.

Well, the train got the start of Jackson, but before it gained any speed, he had pulled up beside the last one of the fifty cars, where he determined to stick as long as possible. Now the engineer was as fully persuaded that the bicycler would give up after five miles as he was of the fact that if he went much faster than twenty miles an hour along at least thirty miles of the road before him he would run a good chance of wrecking his train. So he put on fifteen-mile-an-hour pace, and sent the fireman back to tell the "velocipeder" to "wake up." Now, it is very well known that fifteen miles an hour is nothing to a bicycler, so Jackson felt pretty good when he found the engineer so accommodating; but to the injunction of the fireman to "wake up," he answered by inquiring if the engineer was asleep? The fireman went forward to the engine and told the engineer of the inquiry, and the engineer said:

"Well, he's a plucky 'un; tell him to pull up and have a talk while he can, for we will bid him good-by five miles outside of Lyresburg.

The fireman gave the message to Jackson, who told him to go back and tell the engineer to "hold his wind" for he would need it all before the race was up. When the engineer heard this second message he laughed, and sat down to have a smoke, and to ruminate on the prospect of being a slightly richer man at the next station.

Over an hour had passed, and then the fireman, unable to curtail his curiosity, looked behind.

"Is he there?" asked the engineer.

"I'm blest if he ain't!" said the fireman drawing in his head.

"Put more coal on," said the engineer, "and don't look behind again for the next ten miles."

The fireman busied himself with his duty, the engineer smoked his pipe and kept an eye ahead, and Jackson kept up his fifteen-mile-an-hour gait behind, to the extreme edification of a couple of brakemen, who watched him from the rear car.

Ten miles more had been covered, and, to tell the truth, Will Jackson was getting rather tired, when the engineer sang out:

"Hallo, Jim! see if that chap ain't out of sight; I bet he's a mile or so behind."

The fireman chucked his cigar stump into the fire to keep things going while he stretched his neck to reconnoiter. The next minute his surprise at what greeted his eyes on looking behind found vent in words, as he shouted excitedly to the engineer:

"Well, may I never handle a shovel again, if he ain't there still! and I'll be durned if he ain't agone and pulled up on a dozen cars!"

The engineer threw down his pipe and looked behind, and there, sure enough, was the bicycler as large as life, working away for all he was worth.

"Well, if that ain't a caution! Come, Jim, slap on some more of the feed, and we'll give him the good-by; we've just got half an hour to get into Stokleyville."

The fireman shoveled in the coal, and by and by the train commenced to move faster as the engineer let her out. The fireman looked back; Jackson had lost a couple of car-lengths, the train moved faster, and a few moments later the engineer looked behind; the bicycler had lost the remaining ten car-lengths and was at the extreme end of the train.

"Pile on the coal, Jim," said the engineer, "and we'll soon own the twenty-five dollars."

Another mile went over, and the fireman looked back once more.

"Where is he now?" asked the engineer.

"He must be round the bend," said the fireman; "yes, there he is, just coming round now; why, we've left him a quarter of a mile."

There remained now but a four-mile stretch to Stokleyville, and every moment the train was drawing ahead of the bicycler, who was evidently getting tired. Before another mile was completed Jackson was nearly half a mile behind; another mile went over, a sharp curve appeared ahead, and the engineer slowed up very complacently and good-humoredly, for his cycling antagonist was toiling along some three-quarters of a mile in the rear. The curve was reached, round it went the train very slowly, and then there lay ahead the straight track into town.

"Fire in some more coal," said the engineer. But before the fireman had time to comply with the order, the train which had been traveling very slowly, came almost to a dead stop. "Buff," went the engine, "whist, whist," went the wheels; the train moved forward a little again, and then stopped again, the engine all the time working furiously.

"What the deuce is the matter now?" said the engineer, as he looked at the fireman.

That worthy's look of blank astonishment did not tend to abate his surprise, nor did the luguburious answer vouch-safed by the fireman of "guess we're busted" throw much light on the state of affairs.

"Shut off steam," said the engineer, as he jumped down to the track and passed round the engine. Everything appeared to be straight. "Let her go!" he shouted.

Puff, puff, and a half revolution of the wheels without their griping the track left matters in *statu quo*.

"Well, what in thunder does it all mean?" he said; then he walked forward and rubbed his hands over the rails, and when he took it up it was covered with dark grease.

By this time all the train hands came running up to see what was the matter, and just as the engineer, who had at last taken in the situation, was about to open on them the vials of his wrath, a dark shadow passed along the side of the track.

"The bicycler!" shouted the whole crowd. "The bicycler did it! hold him! stop him!"

It was too late, however; they might as well have tried to overtake a limited express train going at full speed as to endeavor to catch Jackson, who had shot by them like a flash, for he well knew that, though the engineer could have nothing more than suspicions as to who played the trick, still he might fancy that those suspicions would justify his taking out his revenge on his cycling competitor. So, with a wild whoop of triumph, Jackson shot by the troop of train-hands at a pace which defied any pursuit which might be attempted on Mother Nature's appliances for locomotion.

It would be futile to attempt to depict the chagrin of the engineer, or the comically nonplused appearance of his companions. After the first moment of surprise had vanished, he and the fireman made a rush for the sand-box, but, as in the case of Old Mother Hubbard and her cupboard, when they got there the sand-box was bare—thanks to the foresight of Will Jackson—and then, to finish up in rhyme, didn't they swear. Half an hour after leaving the happy crowd, Jackson rode into Stokleyville, and the train steamed into the town shortly after, amidst the hootings and jibings of the whole population, the engineer and train-hands being half dead from the effect of a prolonged exploration for a sand-pit, and from their exertions in doctoring the fixed-up rails with the poor apology for sand which they were fortunate enough to discover.

And so most satisfactorily closed Will Jackson's ride.

SIGHTS IN COSTA RICA.

A Central American Country Where Fertility is Simply Marvelous.

Nearly four hundred years ago an old sailor coasted along the eastern shore of Costa Rica in a bark not much bigger than a canal boat, searching for a passage to the western sea. He had a bunk built in the bows of his little vessel, where he could rest his weary bones and look out upon the world he had discovered. There was little left of him but his will. He had explored the whole coast from Yukatan to Trinidad, and found it an unbroken line of continent—a contradiction of all his reasoning, a defiance of all his theories, and an impassable obstacle to the hopes he had cherished for thirty years. The geography of the New World was clear enough in his mind. The earth was a globe; there was no doubt of it; and there must be a navigable belt of water around. So he groped along, seeking the passage he felt should be there, cruising into each river, and following the shore lines of each gulf and bay. Instinctively he hovered around the narrowest portion of the continent, where was but a slender strip of land, upheaved by some mighty convulsion, to shatter his theories and defy his dreams. It was the most pathetic picture in all history. Finally, overcome by age and infirmity, he had to abandon the attempt, and fearing to return to Spain without something to satisfy the avarice of his sovereign, surrendered the command of his little fleet to his brother Bartholomew, and wept while the carnival of murder and plunder, that was to last three centuries, was begun.

Among other points visited for barter with the Indians was a little harbor in which were islands covered with limes, and Columbus marked the place upon his chart "Puerto de Limon." To-day it is a collection of cheap wooden houses and bamboo huts, with wharves, warehouses and railway shops, surrounded by the most luxurious tropical vegetation, alive with birds of gorgeous plumage, venomous reptiles and beautiful tiger cats. Here and there about the place are patches of sugar cane and groups of cocoanut trees, with the wide spreading bread fruit that God gave to the tropical savage as He gave rice and maize to his northern brother, and the slender, graceful rubber tree, whose frosty-colored mottled trunk looks like the neck of a giraffe. It scarcely casts a shadow; but the banana, with its long pale green plumes, furnishes plenty of shelter for the palm-thatched cabins, the naked babies that play around them, and the half-dressed women who seem always to be snoozing in the sun.

Surrounding the city for a radius of three-score miles is a jungle full of patriarchal trees, stately and venerable, draped with long moss and slender vines that look like the rigging of a ship. Their limbs are covered with wonderful orchids, as bright and radiant as the plumage of the birds, the Espiritu Santo and other rare plants being as plentiful as the daisies in a New England meadow. There is another flower, elsewhere unknown, called the "turn sol," which in the morning is white and wax-like, resembling the camellia, but at noon has turned to the most vivid scarlet, and at sunset drops off its stem. This picture is seen from shipboard through a veil of mist—a miasmatic vapor—in which the lungs of men find poison, but the air-plants food. It reaches from the breast of the mountains to the foam fringed shore, broken only by the fleecy clouds that hang low and motionless in the atmosphere, as if they, with all the rest of nature, had sniffed the fragrance of the poppy and sunk to sleep. But in the mornings and evenings, when the air is cool, Limon is a busy place. Dwarfish engines with long trains of cars wind down from the interior, laden with coffee and bananas. Half-naked roustabaouts file back and forth across the gang-planks loading steamers for Liverpool, New York and New Orleans. The coffee is allowed to accumulate in the warehouses until the vessels come, but the bananas must not be picked till the last moment, at telegraphic notice, the morning the steamer sails. Trains of cars are sent to the side tracks of every plantation, and are loaded with the half-ripe fruit still glistening with the dew. There are often as many as fifty thousand bunches on a single steamer, representing six million bananas, but they are so perishable that more than half the cargo goes overboard before its destination is reached.

Along the track many plantations have been opened in the jungle, and produce prolifically. Many of the settlers are from the United States, from the South particularly, and, it being the fashion to christain the plantations, the traveler finds over the entrances sign boards that bear familiar names. Over the gateway to one of the finest haciendas, as they are called, is the inscription: "Johnny Reb's Last Ditch"—a forlorn and almost hopeless ex Confederate having drifted there, after much buffeting by fortune, and taken up Government land, on which he now is in a fair way to make a fortune.

STORY TELLING.

How to Accomplish It so as to Be Popular.

In all ages and in all lands the art of narrating a story by word of mouth or by the ready pen has been practiced, and a few individuals among the rest of mankind have been gifted with this faculty, which they have exercised in preparing food for the fancy of their hearers or readers in fable, epic or the modern novel. These few are akin to the artist who differs from the mere portrait painter. The last named can produce a resemblance which may be perfect in light and shade, and even in expression; but though this may give us pleasure, it does not stir in us the admirations that we award to one who can produce a situation calling forth our emotions. The faculty which can produce this is much more rarely met with.

A well told tale is as rare as a perfect day. It is the result of happy influences, and, like a well-developed man or woman, requires favorable circumstances for its development. It owes much of its interest to the language used in telling it and the skill with which it is illustrated, as in the plays of Shakespeare. The plots of many of these plays are not original, but the way in which the author has made, from what were originally but phantoms, galleries of life-like figures, is a striking proof of his power. A similar effect is often produced by writers of tales.

It shows great merit in a story when the incidents of it linger long in the memory. "Silas Marner," by George Eliot, is a remarkable instance of this quality. Any one who has read this tale must have noted the ease with which each incident may be recalled, even a long time after it has been read, and this characteristic seems to result from its being free from superfluous matter, from the way in which the main incidents are grounded and from the beauty and simplicity of the tout ensemble.

Love and war, with the troubles resulting therefrom, form the materials of most of the ancient stories, while the situations of the modern novels are the result of complicated difficulties incident to a more advanced state of civilization. Life abounds in incidents for the modern tale writer. There are many people who confine their generosity to what they consider their own class, and who spend time and money in deeds of charity, yet think nothing of wounding the feelings of those a little beneath them in rank. They are kind after their own fashion, but would sacrifice their dearest friends rather than lose an inch of their hard-won social station. Such people are common both in real life and in novels and when the story of their doings is well told it excites in the reader much interest.

To read a good story has a similar effect to spending a few hours in pleasant company, it cheers and relieves the mind and the small troubles that may have vexed us lose their hold upon us and when we return to them we are so refreshed and invigorated by the action of charge that they weigh but lightly upon us. Sometimes an incident recalls to our memories some of the pleasures and plans of that brief season of early youth of which we all like to prolong the remembrance. Stories from other lands have a great charm for young people and children; there is for them the novelty of learning about foreign customs and seeing that human nature is alike in its deep experiences under very different outward ways and manners.

How to Make a Tent.

Buy nine yards of good, stout, yard-wide cotton cloth and cut into three strips of three yards each. Sew these strips together securely by overlapping, and you will then have a strip three yards square. Make a solution of twelve ounces of lime and five ounces of alum in three gallons of water, and soak the cottom in it for a day. Rinse it in warm rain water and stretch it in the sun to dry. It will then be waterproof.

Having reached your camping-out place, cut two poles eight feet long, each with a fork at one end. Sink the other ends in the ground about a foot and beat the earth well to keep them firmly in place. These poles should be about eight feet apart. Now cut another pole about nine feet long and put it on top of the other two resting in the forks. Cut two more poles ten feet long for the sides of your frame, resting one end of each pole on the cross pole and the other end on the ground. Stretch the canvas over the frame and tack it to the poles. You can make the sides of your tent weather-proof with the boughs of cedar and other trees.

This is the simplest and least expensive tent you can have, and it will answer your purposes fully. The interior of the tent, however, would be a little more roomy and comfortable if you would put a second frame in the rear, similar to that in front, say two feet high, and stretch the canvas over that and thence to the ground.

Select sloping ground to put your tent on, so that if it rains the water will readily run off; and also dig a little ditch around the tent, with an outlet running down the incline. As the front of the tent will be open—unless you choose to provide enough canvas to close it—you had better place it with the front toward the north or northwest, for storms, if you have any, will probably come from the south or southwest.

The rude hut described—for it is little else—will no doubt seem a flimsy shelter to those who have never occupied one, but for perfect rest and the soundest of sound sleeping, you will find it superior to the best room in your city house.

—L. E. Dunham again has the chestnut gelding Billy Button in charge at Fleetwood.

—The bay mare Adelaide, 2.19¾, has a bay colt, with star, by Robert McGregor, 5.17½.

—Prince Wilkes downed Gingstone, the "demon trotter," without the slightest difficulty.

FASHION NOTES.

—Directorie redingotes will be highly fashionable this autumn. These are glove fitting, simple and severe in style, and the skirt portion falls in straight stately folds at the back. They will be made of cloth of every description, of velvet, striped moire and fancy mixtures in silk and wool.

—White underskirts are daily losing ground, and fancy skirts of all styles are being introduced to take their place. A certain number of ladies still wear white petticoats, either from habit or personal taste, or because they have a collection of such, coming from a trousseau; but fashion distinctly points to colored silk underskirts.

—Simple but extremely pretty costumes are made of cloth finished English flannel, in multi colored streaks over a cream ground. It consists of a plain skirt and a long polonaise, only just caught up a little at the back of the hips; with this a small jacket of the same, lined with plaid glace silk, is charming for morning walks at the seaside.

—Very pretty chemises Russes are made of pongees, and chemisettes which are worn full and puffed out under a flannel jacket for country or seaside costumes.

Pongee is also used for coquettish little pocket-handkerchiefs edged with lace or embroidery, and placed in the tiny breast pocket of the jacket.

—Dresses for the beach, matinees and light separate bodices are also made of Indian pongees. What a charming material. How light, soft and coquettish, fresh and youthful looking.

There are colored stripes upon a white ground in all dimensions, from the streak as fine as a hair to a stripe a quarter of an inch wide; there are also dots of all sizes.

—Black surah and glace silk, either self colored or shot of two different shades, are the most generally approved of. The former are trimmed with black lace; the others are charming with a series of pinked out flounces. There are perfectly exquisite tints of color in glace silk, Morning dawn, flesh color, firelight, flaming punch, are all most effective and pretty.

There are also glace silks finely streaked in colors harmonizing well with the ground, but the prettiests of all are the unbleached tussores with the most varied designs and coloring, they are prettily trimmed with flounces, and compose the most practical of underskirts. for they wash perfectly without ever changing color.

—A costume for autumn walks and excursions in the country shows a plain, full skirt of dark blue and leaf brown Amazon cloth crossed with half inch lines of amber, with a hair line of Florentine red close beside it. The skirt is plaited to a belt, with most of the fullness at the back. The open jacket of the same has a Charles X revers collar, which is one that does not meet in front. Beneath the jacket is a waistcoat of golden brown corded silk, braided in all colors that match those in the plaid. The collar and cuffs are similarly soutached.

—Some of the new bandana plaids are conspicuously large and gay in pattern, but there are cases of other designs, especially among the more expensive wool fabrics and surahs, that are exceedingly tasteful and attractive, blending with the plain materials with excellent effect. Many of these new plaid combinations will be adopted this year by those who have not favored the style heretofore, for the reason that in the most desirable patterns all startling or showy effects have been avoided by the manufacturers, and handsome solid grounds of moss, olive, brown, gray or blue are exhibited simply crossed by hair lines of contrasting colors.

—For evening wear the poppy skirt is a novel introduction which has taken the fancy of a few leaders of fashion. The front is composed of crimped and shaded soft silk, cut like the petals of a large poppy and laid lightly the one over the other. The back is entirely of tulle, and the bodice is a combination of both materials. The gown is carried out in yellow, red, white, soft grayish mauve or black according to fancy. Some pretty tulle skirts have three ribbons of moire from the left hip carried across the front to the right side, low down, were they are fastened with light but elaborate jet ornaments running upward. The ribbons on the left hip are gathered up into loops and ends, which fall down to the edge of the skirt. The tulle bodice has braces of moire tied on the shoulders, with the ends looped on to the arm, terminating with little tassels of jet. Some tulle skirts have as many as fifty yards in them.

—White has never been more popular than this season, and it is likely to remain so until the last rose of summer droops and dies. White waistcoats, white sashes, white gloves, parasols and hats have reigned supreme. The black and white narrow silk costumes are trimmed with it, pale gray gowns and white cambric ones have broad white sashes, and with almost all may be seen white gloves. They have apparently cut out the long popular tan ones pro tem. Among young girls and women, both for day and evening wear, white kid, silk, Swede and dog-skin gloves are all in wear, but principally the two former. With yachting suits white hats, waistcoats and gloves are to be fashionable. Tea gowns of soft, white China silk, plain or with a tracery of black over the surface, are delightfully cool in wear and appearance, with white ribbon and muslin. Tussore, made up with white silk and apple green ribbons, is a most harmonious combination if put well together. Poile de chevre, with stripes or detached flower groups on a cream ground, is a revival of a past fashion for smart gowns. It is made up with the plain material and also with colored silk, and stands out in a stylish way. Alpaca, all white or in colors, is also much used, and for cool wear are pretty, fanciful flowered muslins copied from those in vogue many years ago. These are trimmed with ribbons corresponding with the colors in the design. Pongee silk in stripes of red and blue, trimmed with blue ribbons, is novel.

HORSE NOTES.

—The gray gelding Newton B., 2.17¼, has gone lame and will not be started again this season.

—J. J. Johnston's b. g. Sleepy Jim endeavored to beat his record of 13.29½ for five miles at Winnipeg, but only succeeded in doing it in 13.34¼, Sleepy Jim's record of 13.29½ is claimed to be the best five-mile record in the Dominion of Canada.

—Stamboul, the new California stallion wonder, is a little over 15 hands high and weighs 1120 pounds. He is by Sultan, dam Fleetwing, and was bred by L. J. Rose. Stamboul is 6 years old, and is a very compact, heavily built and evenly made stallion.

—A purse of several hundred dollars was raised for Knapsack McCarthy after the Judge had ruled his mare, Geneva S., out of the $10,000 stakes at Rochester when she had second money—$2500—as good as won. McCarthy won first money in the consolation race, so he did very well.

—At Petulama (Cal.) Fair Grounds on Thursday August 23d Valensin's black filly Fleet trotted a mile against Harris' filly Loreno, making the distance in 2.44, or 5½ seconds better than the best record for a yearling race. The record of 2.31½ made by Norlaine in 1887 was made against time and not in a race.

—The judges at Brighton on Monday August 20th received a dispatch from parties in San Francisco stating that Telle Doe was probably a "stiff," as 10 to 1 was being offered against her there. Camp was called into the stand and cautioned as to how he should ride, but the mare showed no speed and finished fourth.

—During the Los Angeles (Cal.) meeting there were seven new additions to the 2.30 list, notably the chestnut 3 year old pacing filly Gold Leaf, by Sydney, out of Fern Leaf (dam of Shamrock, 2.25), by Flaxtail. Gold Leaf made a record of 2.22, reducing the best record at that age by a pacer. The former fastest mark was 2.22½ by the Eastern-bred colt Dodd Peet, by Pancoast.

—The Monmuth Park entries for 1889-1890 are even larger than those of 1888-1889, which closed last year. The total up to date foot up 2410. The Dwyers head the list, with 244, followed by J. A. & A. H. Morris, with 174, Hon. W. L. Scott with 172, Senator Hearst with 164, Mr. Belmont with 150, the Melbourne Stable with 147, the Madison Stable with 133, Mr. Baldwin with 113, Mr. Withers with 108, and so on down. Mr. Cassett has made twenty-seven nominations. Mr. Haggin's name is missing from the list.

—John Murphy says: "Maud S. is in better shape at the present time than ever she was before, and can beat her record of 2.08¾ now, and I would just like to be the man to handle the ribbons behind her." Other good judges assert that the Queen will never equal her great Cleveland performance no matter who drives her or how good her condition may be. The theory is that an animal that is accustomed to travel on its courage, as Maud S. usually has, and is once driven out under the whip as Maud S. was at Cleveland, will never be able to repeat the performance.

—A few weeks ago we wrote of the downfall of the "Dwyer dynasty." Events happening since then all seem to indicate that the "down-fall" is likely to last throughout the season instead of a temporary setback, as has often happened before. The Dwyer horses seem to have trained off completely, and, as every one who has a good horse refuses to sell, there seems no way out of it for the Brooklynites. Within the past fortnight they have essayed the Junior Champion with Kingston, the Omnibus with Sir Dixon and Bella B., and all in vain.

—It is a question if the jockey clubs are justified in offering rich 3 year old stakes. Outside of Raceland it is doubtful if there is a good 3 year old in training, and the 3 year old stakes are a farce. Two year old racing is being carried so far that 3 year old racing suffers. The colts are either broken down or lose their speed after such a season of 2 year old racing as we now have. The revolution in racing within the past five years is remarkable. It all grows out of the fact that the jockey clubs have made 2 year old racing the most profitable, and encouraged a class of ownership which look upon race-horses much as they do upon cards or dice.

—Six Dixon's loss of form is complete. The colt does not seem to be within fifteen pounds of his form in the Belmont at Jerome. He does not look so badly beyond being rather light and peaked, but he seems to lack muscle. His muscles seem light, and in his action, while as pretty as ever, he seems weak and ineffectual. The colt should be given a month's rest, as there are several paying engagements at the back end which he could easily win through "class" alone. It would have been better had he been let up when he showed signs of falling at the Coney Island meeting in June.

—Regarding the proposed new race-course in Canada the Montreal *Star* says: "Messrs. J. P. Dawes, Duncan and R. B. Angus have purchased the farm opposite the fine premises of the Forest and Stream Club at Dorval, and propose to construct thereon a race-track of the finest character, which, it is said, will be the finest in Canada. It will be provided with a grand stand of the most modern and commodious description. The gentlemen concerned have recently returned from New York, where they instructed an architect to prepare plans of the work to be done. It is also said that stock stables will be erected in connection with the course. The amount to be spent on the establishment will be about $100,000. Access will be had to the track by both Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, and it is said that an agreement has been come to whereby the railways will, as in similar cases in the United States, give a percentage of receipts as an encouragement to the races in the shape of prizes, etc. The design seems to be to make a second Saratoga in Canada."

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, SEPT. 6, 1888

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Miss Grace Smith, of Williamsport, is visiting at Wm. Wolf's.

——The festival of the Pine Stump S. S. next Saturday afternoon and evening.

——Miss Lizzie Stuart, of State College was visiting friends in this place last week.

——Public service in the Evangelical church Centre Hall by Rev. J. L. Miller on Sabbath evening.

Subject: Conscience.

——The Patrons should have Sober, the wing shot, give an exhibition of fancy shooting during the picnic. He would be a drawing card.

——Dem. meeting in Foundry hall Centre Hall, on Saturday evening. D. F. Fortney and J. C. Meyer of Bellefonte will address the meeting.

——Miss Maud Currin, of Williamsport, daughter of Rev. G. W. Currin, is visiting at the home of her grandparents M. Willow, this place.

——Any fellow who shoots six times at a grey squirrel and then lets him get away should stay out of the woods—that's what Bil Swab did.

— Dr. Radcliff, optician of Philadelphia, spent a week in this section among friends and visiting patients who are anxious to secure his service.

——Mr. Philip A. Auman, one of Gregg township's leading citizens, was a caller at this office last week. He has been a subscriber to the REPORTER since it started.

——For Soldiers' Reunion, at Milesburg, Saturday, 8th, excursion tickets will be sold at Centre Hall station and return. Train leaves Milesburg at 5.30 p. m.

——State College will have a building on the picnic ground. A party of Philadelphians have ordered the erection of a building on the exhibition ground, at this place.

——Last Friday, day and night, turned up another quite heavy rain, which tended to put the ground in good order for plowing and seeding, that had remained undone.

——James E. Solt, one of our young men, left on Monday morning for Williamsport, where he expects to enter Dickenson seminary to pursue a course of studies in that institution.

— Squirrel season opened up last Saturday with a banging early in the morning and kept up all day. The reports are that they are scarce in this section and few have been killed.

——Mr. John Kleckner, of Logan Mills, who is well known in the county, died on Sunday evening, 26th, at an advanced age. Funeral on Wednesday, interment in the Lutheran cemetery.

——The doctors of Centre county held their quarterly confab at the Cave, on Friday last. Guess they all took a little "medicine" too. The good man bless the doctors and may the people rarely need their services.

——The strike of the Bellefonte nail hands has been declared off and operations have been resumed. The strike like most of these labor agitations was declared without any cause and results in a loss to the men and proprietors of the mill.

——Carpenters Richard, Ripka and Nearhood have been at work for some days fixing up the new picnic grounds in the Fort woods. The speakers stand and a number of stock stalls are up already, and by next week a large number of small buildings will be erected for booths, etc.

——Every laboring man, mechanic and farmer should attend the meeting in Foundry Hall, on Saturday evening and hear how his interests are affected by the present system of taxation called "Protection" and what Tariff Reform as is advocated by the Democratic party would accomplish.

——Our chairmen of the boro and township Messrs J. W. McCormick and John Cooley are looking after all the voters in this section to see that they are registered and can vote. They also have arranged to have good speakers here to address meetings so that every voter may know how to cast his ballot intelligently.

——Mrs. Krissinger, of Berlin, Somerset county, is visiting at her daughter's, Mrs. Wm. Kurtz.—Mr. Murray, of Liverpool, Pa., is visiting at his uncle's, J. D. Murray.—Mr. Jacob Mingle, of Ill., is visiting relatives in this valley.—Jas. D. Gentzel, with son and Mr. Nees, of Georges Valley, are doing carpenter work in town.

——Mr. W. F. Reber, the court reporter of this district, has received an offer from the National Democratic Committee to become their stenographer. As the entire country is to select from in the choice of such work this is an exceptional honor for Mr. Reber and a testimonial to the skill and accuracy of his work. He has not yet definitely decided to accept.

——The following portion of the game laws come in season now and the game hunters should pin it in their hats for reference. Gray squirrels may be shot between September 1 to December 1. The partridge and quail season opens October 15 and ends December 15. Pheasants may be killed from October 1st to December 31. The rabbit season opens November 1 and ends December 31.

——Several persons want to know what the REPORTER is getting for talking up the picnic and exhibition so lively. Nary a red, gents, and find our own vittles, too. The REPORTER always talks in favor of enterprises, and sometimes gets badly kicked for it instead of thanks—but we have a hide like an elephant and don't mind gnat bites. The REPORTER was the first and only one three years ago to point out the advantages of the new location and advise the holding of a three or four day's picnic, and the P. of H showed their usual good sense in catching on to a good idea, and we are bound to whoop 'er up, to success, and we won't have any busting or postponement on account of the weather either. No, we get nothing, not even a cent's worth of printing.

SPRING MILLS.

One of the select schools of this place closed last Friday; the other will close next Friday,

Sept. 24 is the date set for the public schools of Gregg twp. to open.

Mrs. Frank, of Philadelphia, accompanied by four surveyors, has been here surveying the land at different places, and trying to find a tract of land which she says was willed to her some years ago.

The Williams Grove picnicers all seem delighted with their trip.

Miss Sallie Bibby, of Millheim, spent a few days with her friend, Lottie Spigelmyer.

Mrs. W. A. Krise and daughter Stella spent a few days in Bellefonte this week.

David Boozer, of Centre Hall, was noticed on our streets last week.

Sanford Miller has returned to Spring Mills and expects to remain for some time.

John Hoover made a short visit to his many friends here.

Prof. Frank Rearick has bought Al. Auman's printing press and expects to extend his line of work. The professor seems to have all the work at present that he is able to do.

James Runkle left for Lancaster this week to resume his studies at F. and M. college.

Miss Mary Zeigler is sick, caused by cholera morbus.

Prof. Lewis Robb visited his many friends here last week. Come again, Prof., you are always welcome.

LINDEN HALL.

Daniel Hess and wife are off on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. T. C. Heims, at Osceola.

Quite a number left from this station for Williams Grove picnic last week. All report having a good time.

The Evangelical festival on Saturday evening was a grand success, notwithstanding the threatening weather. They took in some ninety odd dollars. The Loop band with their new uniforms was present, and made things lively with good music. Their new uniforms are very commendable and the boys look like gentlemen, every one, and their organization is certainly an honor to the county, and as to ability for executing fine music. The boys are not to be sneezed at.

The whistle of the steam thresher is heard in every corner. The crops are turning out splendid. DUDE.

PICNIC NOTES.

D. F. Luse has the job of laying pipes from the Centre Hall water works to the picnic woods.

Several flying jennies have already selected grounds for their merry-go-rounds during picnic week.

J. O. Deininger will convert his vacant planing mill building intoa boarding and lodging house, during the picnic.

A number of families in this place have already accepted applicants to their fill for boarding and lodging during picnic.

Quite a number of families from town have engaged tents and will sojourn on the picnic ground. Tents have also been engaged by many from a distance.

A REPORTER GRADUATE HONORED.

We notice that the prohibitionists of Mifflin county have nominated C. W. Derstine for Assembly. We are confident that these are honors "thrust" upon Charley, as he is a confirmed cold-water man, his nomination, we wager, didn't cost him a cent, and as such it is well worth its price: If he should be elected he would, in the House, meet with many inferiors in morals as well as in intellect. Go in Chawley.—Middleburg *Post*.

Mr. Derstine is a graduate of the REPORTER office, and a son of our esteemed friend and citizen, Michael Derstine, of this place. Charley is a young man of first-class character, and with such men like him in public positions, would make it healthy for the people's interests.

LEG MASHED.

An elderly gentleman, employed on the Seven Mt. prop timber job, was quite unfortunate on Monday evening. He was assisting in putting up a heavy log when the chain broke and the stick rolled back on him, crushing one of his legs below the knee, causing two fractures of the limb. The man has his home at Shamokin, and is a widower with nine children.

THE PICNIC NEXT SATURDAY.

The "Veteran Club of Centre county" will hold its fourteenth annual picnic in Green's woods, Milesburg, on Saturday September 8, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m.

Such speakers as Col. Chill W. Hazzard, of Huntingdon county, Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon and Dr. W. D. Hall, of Altoona, have been invited and are expected to be present to address the meeting.

FOUND AND NOT LOST.

The rumor, on Sunday last, that a child of Wm. Mitterling, across the valley, had got lost last Saturday, and was not found after an all night's search, was not quite correct. The little one had been out back of the barn and unperceived got back into the house and fell asleep on a lounge, where it was discovered shortly after it was missed.

ARTISTIC FLOWER STANDS!

Persons desiring to purchase fancy flower stands made of laurel of rustic design, can get them from me at the Patrons' picnic. as I will have a large supply on hand. All styles and shapes. For particulars apply to

WM. JOHNSON,
Manufacturer, Centre Hall.

CENTRE CO. PENSIONS.

The annual report of the commissioner of pensions, shows that Centre county has 590 pensioners, to whom were paid, for the year ending June 30, 1888, the sum of $19,737.

FESTIVAL,

The Pine Stump Sabbath school will hold a festival on evening of Sept. 8, in their school room. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served. The Centre Hall band has been invited. Proceeds for the benefit of school. 2t

——Jim McClenathan is on the sick list at present.

PICNIC POINTERS.

A hack running from the picnic ground to the cave, might scoop in a goodly number of sheckles.

A hack running from the picnic ground to the top of the mountain might gather up a nice pile of dimes.

Persons in town who would furnish lodging during the picnic could no doubt have their beds filled with paying trade.

Persons wanting to furnish boarding and lodging to strangers during the picnic could no doubt get plenty of customers.

OPENING OF PICNIC.

Grand opening of the Picnic grounds Saturday afternoon and evening, Sept. 15, under direction of the lady members of Progress Grange, P. of H. Supper from 5 to 7, p. m. Spring chicken, waffles and honey, and other things to correspond. Ice cream, cake, and other refreshments on the ground. Proceeds for the benefit of Hall building fund. All are invited to attend.

——A child of Howard Homan, of this place, died this morning of diarrhea.

——Wagner Geiss, of this place, has secured a school near Bellefonte, and will take charge of it next Monday.

——The Spring Mills scribe, at Watsontown, this week, invested in three card monte and came out at the short end. The mystic card got away with him.

——Stove moving time is coming on rapidly,—is almost at hand, and who does not dread the house cleaning and stove moving seasons that come around with such painful regularity twice a year? We advise our readers to avoid as much of this "unpleasantness" as they can by leaving the old cook stove in the shanty, and buy a new one at McFarlane's hardware store. They sell principally the New Regulator, Palace Cook, and the celebrated Apollo Range, the king of them all. Apollo No. 189, is made expressly to burn wood taking a stick 26 inches long. Every stove warranted as represented or money refunded.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Important News of the Week Boiled Down for Busy Readers.

The election in Cumberland county, N. J., resulted in a victory for the temperance workers.

The wind and floods have lestroyed considerable corn and tobacco in lower Indiana.

Harry Goldspink, of Norwalk, Conn., while intoxicated, went down a well and was poisoned by the foul air.

In a quarrel at the Padosa store, Bossier Parish, La., Wednesday, W. J. McMath shot and killed Dr. J. W. Arnold.

The South Georgia Melon Grower's association demand a reduction of thirty-three per cent. in freight rates, fast trains and better cars.

Mrs. Nancy Jones, of Galveston, Tex., died at her home Wednesday. There is some doubt about her exact age, but it is thought she is over 106 years old.

The burglar arrested in Boston Monday has been identified as W. M. Williams, the prisoner who made such a wonderful escape from Greenfield jail in 1887.

A. J. Throckmorton, nephew of Governor Throckmorton of Texas, committed suicide in a cheap lodging house in Denver Wednesday night. He was driven to the act by poverty and whisky.

An expert, who has examined the books, reports that John B. McCutcheon, formerly city treasurer of Lafayette, Ind., is $3,190 short in his accounts.

Charles Redfield, for twenty-one years treasurer of McVicker's theater, Chicago, and his assistant have resigned because their salaries were reduced.

John Conners, of Ansonia, Conn., committed suicide by hanging. He had been drinking heavily, and swore off for five years. Total abstinence brought on a fit of despondency in which he ended his life.

Disastrous prairie fires are raging in Montana.

The condition of the Egyptian cotton crop is very satisfactory.

In a quarrel over a woman at a dance, in Washington, Ind., Jack Devipe shot and fatally wounded Dick Huntley.

The examination of three persons suspected of murdering Mrs. Howe, on Tobique river, has been adjourned to Sept. 11, to procure the testimony of the Indian guide.

Mary Moore, of New Lexington, O., completed the purchase of her wedding outfit, and then died suddenly at dinner. She was to have been married Tuesday.

Ten thousand bushels of grain were destroyed by an accidental fire at Racine, Wis.

M. Rechard, a vocalist of Amiens, and five of his colleagues, have been arrested for inciting workingmen to strike.

L. W. Turpin has been nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Fourth Alabama district on the 599th ballot.

A new railroad to run from Selma, Ala., to Birmingham, through the richest mineral fields in Alabama, is to be built in that state by a company which has a capital of $3,000,000.

Charles H. Litchman, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, has resigned to take an active part in national politics. He recently declared in favor of protection.

At Buffalo Mr. Pratt's horse ran away; the carriage collided with a lamp post, throwing him out and injuring him. The horse ran into a crowd and injured one adult and three children, one fatally.

The Rochester police have arrested William McDowell, J. R. Mason, James Lawson, Maggie Mason and William Gallow, a gang which has been burglarizing that city during the past month. Nearly all the stolen property has been recovered.

Nearly 100 Indians at the Crow Creek agency have signed the treaty.

Buckwheat has been ruined and corn seriously injured by a heavy frost.

Mrs. Maggie Collins, an aged colored woman, of Circleville, O., was shot through a window by an unknown person while she was at supper Sunday evening.

President Smith, of the Flint Glass Workers' union, refuses to allow the engravers to strike, as he does not believe their claims are entirely just.

The St. Louis wire mills were damaged to the extent of $30,000 by fire.

Policeman William Farrell, of Cincinnati, quelled an incipient riot Sunday night by knocking down five men, all of whom were arrested, with his slungshot.

Miss Amanda Mills, of Boston, died of heart failure at Camden, Me., during a slight fire in a hotel.

The defalcation by the officers of the Roseland (Ills.) bank will not exceed $10,000, instead of $100,000, as reported at first.

Thomas McKenny, of Petersburg, O., fell from the third story of a hotel at Pittsburg, and received fatal injuries.

Jacob B. Horn, of Lewiston, Me., the first mayor of the city, died, aged 94.

ADDITIO NAL LOCALS.

——Geo. Rowe is able to work again.

——Bellefonte is to have a new railroad station.

——Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bairfoot are to Woodward this week visiting friends.

—— McCormick Bros. are turning out a fine lot of new bedsteads. Go and see them.

——The farm of Daniel Gentzel, of Gregg twp., is advertised at sheriff's sale.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——Mr. Crape, found guilty of forgery, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

——Will Dinges is confined to the house since home with a mild attack of malarial fever.

——Will Shirk purchased M'Murtie's meat market on High street, Bellefonte, and will take possession of it in about a week.

——Things are rapidly getting into shape on the picnic ground, and the 18, 19, and 20, will see big crowds if the weather is propitious.

——Wm. Bradford will furnish horse feed at the Fort Woods during the Patrons exhibition, at very reasonable rates. td

——A large and well selected line of trusses of all the latest and most approved designs and finish for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

——There are plenty of hunters who come home with about as much game as when they started. Squirrels are by no means plenty this year.

——Send this copy of the REPORTER to your friends as it contains much desired information about the great picnic and exhibition, 18, 19 and 20.

— D. B. Brisbin has the exclusive right to operate the milk shake at the Patrons' picnic, but we know he will have lots of opposition anyhow.

——Mike Condo and J. W. Henney left for Watsontown on Wednesday morning to take in the district meeting of the K. of G. E, at that place.

——Needed repairs are being done on the pike. Bully for Brisbin. Now let the owners of lots pull weeds in front of their premises—can't the council order this to be done?

——The Sick.—Emanuel Smith was quite ill last week. Ellis Hosterman is slowly mending up. Naval Cadet Will Dinges, now at home on a vacation, is down with malaria.

——We learn that D. B. Brisbin has purchased the interest of his partner, Will Shirk, in the meat market, and that Mr. Shirk contemplates running a meat market at Bellefonte.

——Geo. Ocker and the Thomas Bros. have steady employment at their trade in Bellefonte. A great deal of building is being done there this season and carpenters are in demand.

——There is one privilege the ladies can boast of as having which a man can not boast of, namely, to spar in any of Uncle Sam's post offices, each one containing the sign, "Lett 'er Box."

——Many tents have been engaged for picnic week, by such who wish to spend a few days here, which makes them sure of quarters and can supply their own meals if they prefer it to the boarding houses.

——The roller mill siding has been extended east along the main track for the accommodation of freight to the picnic, and articles for exhibition can be unloaded within 15 or 20 rods from the woods.

——John Miller's barn, at Hublersburg, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The fire was started by spontaneous combustion, oats having been put in while wet. The horses were rescued, but all the other contents were consumed, says the *News*.

——Machinery for the exhibition will soon arrive and make things lively around the station in and the woods. The committee is doing its utmost to have all in good shape for exhibits and visitors. Apply to the committee if you want a tent at reasonable charges.

——The "Evening Item," is a new Bellefonte daily, the first No. of which is before us. It is spry, lively, and well gotten up and we trust Bellefonte is big enough to make it stay, and we take pleasure in putting its name on our exchange list. Success to the Item.

——D. F. Fortney and J. C. Meyer, of Bellefonte, will address the Dem. meeting on Saturday evening. Every laboring man, mechanic, or farmer should come and hear these speeches, as they will explain his situation and the effect and need of tariff legislation.

——The new location for the Central Penna. picnic and exhibition, in the woods adjoining this town, is a better one than Williamsgrove, for size, railroad and other facilities, and exhibition on 18, 19 and 20, will rival Williamsgrove and possibly take its place in a few years.

——During the picnic trains will be run so that passengers can arrive and depart, east or west, at morning, noon, afternoon, evening and night, reaching the main line of the Penna. at Tyrone and P. & E. at Montandon and Sunbury at almost any part of the day, by regulars and specials.

——Our granger friends will find a big time in readiness near Centre Hall, September 18, 19 and 20. It will be the fifteenth annual gathering. Colonel Taylor's 'Fort Woods" is a delightful grove of fifteen acres proper, with additional grounds for horses and wagons covering probably seventy five acres. The Bellefonte and Lewistown turnpike runs through the grounds from the north and south, the Boalsburg and Millheim road and Brush Valley roads from the east and west. Railroad accommodations complete within twenty rods of the Centre Hall station on the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad. Those from the east and south can come by Montandon on P. & E. R. R. (of the Northern Central system,) those from the north by way of Lock Haven, and those from the west via Tyrone and Bellefonte. Excursion rates over all leading roads. The committee has arranged for a full supply of tents, so that all who desire can secure tents at the following rates: Wall tents, 10x12 feet, $2; hospital tents, 12x14 feet, $3. Tents should, as much as possible, be engaged in advance. All tents will be put up by committee ready for tent holders on arrival on grounds. Excursion trains will be run—one fare for the round trip—between Centre Hall and Sunbury and Tyrone. Persons can get here and leave any time of the day and until 9.30 at night.

-:- JULY OFFERING -:-

We are now reducing our immense stock of summer goods, to prepare for our Fall purchases, and having that purpose in view, we have made

0-SWEEPING REDUCTIONS-0

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS.

65 Summer Suits, all wool, were $10,, we cut down to ½, 5.00
58 Seersucker Coats and Vests for 1.50 and 1.00
Cassimere Pants, - were 4.75 now 3.50
" " - " 2.75 " 1.75
" " - " 3.50 " 2.50
Ladies Walking Shoes, - " 90 " 60
" " " - " 1.50 " 1.00
" " " - " 2.00 " 1,50
Ladies Shoes, - " 2.50 " 2.00
" " - " 2.00 " 1.50
" " - " 1.50 " 1.25
" " - " 1.35 " 1.00
Yard Wide Embroideries, " 2.00 " 1.25
" " " " 1.50 " 1.00
" " " " 1.00 " 75
Black Silk Mitts, - " 50 " 25
Cold Silk Gloves, - " 60 " 40
French Satines, - " 40 " 35
" " - " 35 " 25
" " - " 25 " 20
" " - " 20 " 15
" " - " 15 " 12½
Victoria and India Linen, " 25 " 20
" " " " 20 " 15
" " " " 15 " 10

The above goods mention only a small portion of the immense stock of goods we have.

You will save money by coming here to buy, and a much more varied and complete stock to buy from than any other store in the county.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

NOTICE, to the General Public!

We having purchased the entire stock and good will of

H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

are now ready and hope to receive your patronage. Our intentions are to do business fairly and treat everybody alike, and do not intend to be undersold. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK,

and have added largely to the present stock.

Call and see us and we will treat you well,

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.